

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SEP 9 1918

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

U. S. Department of Agriculture

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918

52

## OIL ALMONDS BITTER

(S. P. A.)

Manufactured at our works in California.

**W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.**

100 WILLIAM ST.,

NEW YORK

**Oil Citronella** (Native and Java)  
**Oil Amber** (Crude and Rectified)  
**Oil Anise—Oil Cassia**

**MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.**

Essential Oils, Drugs and Chemicals

257 Pearl Street, New York City

## H.A. METZ & CO., Inc.

122 Hudson Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dyestuffs, Colors, Sizing and Finishing Materials

*Produced by*

Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

**Dyestuffs and Intermediates**

*Produced by*

Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1884

## ROCKHILL & VIETOR

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Chicago

SELLING AGENTS

New York.

Menthol Crystals

Refined Camphor

Japanese Open Insect Flowers

Chamomile Flowers

Essential Oils

CHEMICALS

DRUGS

OILS

## Chas. F. Garrigues Company

80 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

Barium Binoxide

82-86-90%

Caustic Potash

First Sorts, 88-92% U. S. P.

Gum Arabic

Oil Mustard Art, U.S.P.

Stearate of Zinc, U. S. P.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

BOTANICAL DRUGS

WE OFFER

## DIETHYLANILINE

## BENZALDEHYDE

**ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, Inc.**

Cedar and Washington Sts.,

New York

*We offer for prompt or future shipment*

**Paradichlorbenzol**

**Paranitrochlorbenzol**

**Dinitrochlorbenzol**

**Acetylsalicylic Acid**

(Aspirin)

**Phenolphthalein**

**Orthodichlorbenzol**

**Orthonitrochlorbenzol**

**Acetphenetidin**

(Phenacetin)

**Glycerophosphates**

## Monsanto Chemical Works

ST. LOUIS

Own and operate

**COMMERCIAL ACID CO.**

EAST ST. LOUIS PLANT

NEW YORK BRANCH

PLATT and PEARL STS.

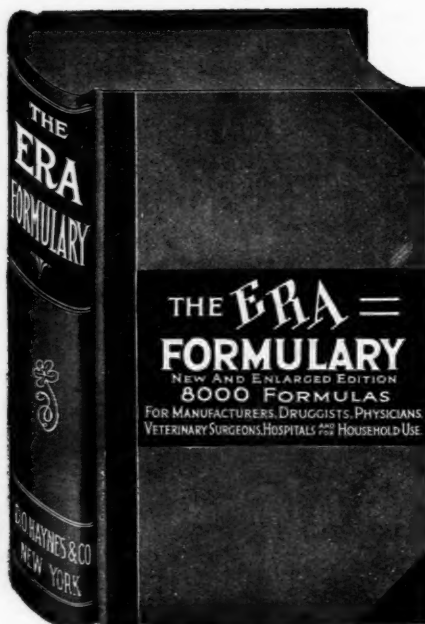
**Phosphate of Soda, Phosphoric Acid Paste P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>**

**EDWARD P. MEEKER, Manufacturers' Agent, 68 Maiden Lane, New York**

# The New and Enlarged Edition of THE ERA FORMULARY

This edition of the Era Formulary is essentially a new book. Nearly 8000 formulas presented, more than 5000 are new, while those retained have been entirely recast and better adapted for the purpose designed. The scope of the book has been greatly extended, the formulas selected being based on a most careful study of the needs of the manufacturer, pharmacist, physician, agriculturist, horticulturist, stock-raiser, veterinarian; in short, on the requirements of most of the industrial arts and handicrafts, and the utilitarian necessities of man.

The arrangement of the formulas is designed to facilitate the greater usefulness of the book. A reference to the Table of Contents will convince anyone of the great number and variety of formulas offered for all kinds of



specialties, novelties and preparations of standard worth. No manufacturer, pharmacist, veterinarian, soda-fountain operator, farmer, hospital steward, or artisan in any handicraft can afford to be without a copy of this new book. It is beyond all question the BEST FORMULARY ever compiled for the use of the classes of individuals named.

This new edition was revised and compiled by William C. Alpers, Sc.D., member of the present Committee of Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and Ezra J. Kennedy, Ph.C., Editor of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, both of whom are preëminently fitted for the task by reason of their scientific attainments, long practical experience in the drug business, and their intimate knowledge of pharmacists' and manufacturers' needs for new formulas and processes.

## Note This Table of Contents

### Pharmaceutical Preparations—1200 Formulas.

Elixirs, Syrups, Wines.....	1-329
Tinctures, Pills, Solutions.....	330-621
Ointments, Suppositories.....	622-723
Plasters, Emulsions, Extracts.....	724-867
Powders, Mixtures, Liniments.....	868-1010
Gauges, Cottons, Collodions.....	1011-1036
Digestive Ferments.....	1037-1058
Lozenges, Sprays, Crayons.....	1059-1153
Miscellaneous Ph. Formulas.....	1154-1201

### Toilet Preparations—1300 Formulas.

Tooth Powders, Pastes, Soaps.....	1202-1385
Liquid Dentifrices, etc.....	1386-1467
Perfumery, Colognes.....	1468-1581
Synthetic Perfumes, Waters.....	1582-1669
Vinegars, Powders, Enamels.....	1670-1807
Grease Paints, Sachet Powders.....	1808-1891
Manicure Specialties.....	1892-1919
Lip Salves, Cold Creams.....	1920-2004
Massage Creams, Jellies.....	2005-2054
Cosmetic Creams, Lotions.....	2055-2114
Hair Preparations, etc.....	2115-2441
Comedones, Sunburn, Chacous.....	2442-2517
Preparations for the Feet.....	2518-2532

### Veterinary Remedies—700 Formulas.

Horses—Tonics, Liniments, etc.....	2533-3002
Cattle—Remedies, Condiments.....	3003-3085
Hogs—Cholera, Worms, etc.....	3086-3102
Sheep—Hoof-ail, Sheep Dips.....	3103-3132
Dogs and Cats—Remedies.....	3133-3200
Poultry and Cage Birds.....	3201-3243

### Family Medicines—1100 Formulas.

Cough Remedies.....	3244-3317
Liniments, Bitters, Tonics.....	3318-3470
Blood, Catarrh, Salves, etc.....	3471-3601
Corns, Eye Lotions, Gout.....	3602-3750
Vermifuges, Diarrhoea.....	3751-3815
Lozenges, Laxatives, Piles.....	3816-3911
Dyspepsia, Chilblains.....	3912-3990
Warts, Boils, Alcoholism.....	3991-4065
Headache, Neuralgia, etc.....	4066-4175
Pebri-fuges, Cholera, etc.....	4176-4273
Plasters, Powders, Miscell.....	4274-4336

### Household and Domestic Formulas—1100 Formulas.

Cleaning Preparations.....	4337-4467
Bluin-gs, Inks, Stains, Soaps.....	4468-4866
Insecticides, Disinfectants.....	4867-5112
Incense, Fumigants, Dyes.....	5113-5323

### Industrial Formulas and Processes—750 Formulas.

Cements, Glues, Polishes.....	5324-5710
Show Globe Colors.....	5711-5769
Photography, Pyrotechnics.....	5770-5863
Leather, Fire Extinguishers.....	5864-6081

### Paints, Varnishes, Stains—500 Formulas.

Paints, Slatings, Lacquers.....	6082-6220
Stains for Wood, Varnishes.....	6221-6500
Furniture and Floor Polish.....	6501-6707

### Beverages, Food Products—675 Formulas.

Soda Syrups, Flav. Extracts.....	6608-6981
Mineral Waters, Non-Alcoholic Drinks.....	6982-7078
Baking Powders, Relishes.....	7079-7177
Confectionery, Vinegars.....	7178-7239
Foods, Bouillon Cubes, etc.....	7240-7280

### Miscellaneous—300 Formulas.

Inks, Crayons, etc.....	7281-7423
Horticultural Preparations.....	7224-7450
Alloys, Freezing Mixtures.....	7451-7480
Blackings, Tobacco Flavors.....	7481-7584

**Price \$5.00 net per copy. Shipped prepaid on receipt of price.**

**D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers**  
**No. 3 Park Place** **New York**

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. IV

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918

No. 52

Entered as second-class matter. Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, . . . New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay . . . Cable Address, "Era, New York."  
CHICAGO OFFICE—123 W. Madison St.—Phone, Central 6941

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year  
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year.  
Single Copies, 10 cents

### ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



A BINDER  
FOR THIS JOURNAL

Save Your Copies

Price 75c. net Cash, postpaid.

## Table of Contents

### EDITORIALS—

Don't Restrict Use of Fertilizers.....	3
The Ideal War Tax.....	3
Made in America.....	4
Demand for Dye Standards.....	4

### FEATURE TRADE ARTICLES—

The Dyestuff Industry in Japan.....	5
Business Conditions in New York.....	7

### TRADE NEWS—

New Revenue Bill Reported.....	6
Change in Narcotic Law Proposed.....	8
Effect of Rainey Narcotic Bill.....	8
Protest Proposed Fertilizer Rates.....	9
Regulating Caustic Soda Exports.....	12
British Dye Merger Completed.....	13

### MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals.....	14-15
Heavy Chemicals .....	16-17
Colors and Dyestuffs.....	18-19
Foreign Markets .....	20-21

PRICES CURRENT .....	22-28
----------------------	-------

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.....	29
--------------------------	----

## Don't Restrict Use of Fertilizers

Rates on fertilizer and fertilizer material must be fair and thus encourage their use, said a well-known manager of traffic, or the railroads and farmers suffer from decreasing crops. It has been demonstrated by actual returns that the Southern roads have profited because of the extensive use of fertilizer, over 70 per cent. of all fertilizers produced in the United States being consumed in the South. Until recent years very little was used west of the Mississippi, chiefly because the freight rates were excessively high.

Now the railroads are petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove cottonseed meal, cake and hulls from the fertilizer class and put them into the grain schedule and to increase the rate on nitrate of soda. These are all fertilizer materials. The present rate on cottonseed cake and meal from Atlanta to Boston is \$7.50 per ton. Under the reclassification proposed by the railroads the rate would be \$11 per ton. It is pointed out by manufacturers of fertilizer that the revenue per car per mile on this basis would be greater than the revenue per car per mile on automobiles, furniture and household goods.

## The Ideal War Tax

Congress has taken two furtive steps towards a war tax that from the point of view of the business interests is ideal. Since it is these same business interests that furnish the sinews of war—in money and materials, and in men—it is advisable for them to make known, in plain and emphatic terms, that they want these steps in the right direction carried forward to the logical goal.

It has been proposed to collect a license fee from certain professional men, and this proposal evidently meets the approval of the Ways and Means Committee. Now Congressman Smith of Idaho has introduced a measure for a tax on all purchases, to be paid for by the buyer with stamps. Combine and extend and simplify the means of collection, then these two proposals make the ideal war tax.

Various estimates, by the commercial agencies, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and revenue officers, place the gross business of the country at from five hundred billion upwards. At the most conservative figure a tax of one per cent on all sales would raise the sum Congress is aiming to collect in war taxes. If every man, every partnership, every corporation in the United States were



required to file a statement of their gross receipts along with an application for a license the Government could set the rate of the gross sales tax from exact knowledge. A fee of three dollars for the license—and even to the newsboy it is surely worth one cent a day to be in business in this country—would supply funds to collect and administer the tax, and any person, firm, or corporation caught tax dodging would forfeit their license, without which none would be allowed to sell goods or professional services.

The advantages of the tax are obvious. It guarantees the proper revenue without guess work or experiment. It distributes the burden of the war with deadly certainty all over the country and to every class of citizens. By retaining excess profit and personal income taxes the profiteers and exceptionally rich can still be surely and easily reached, and the gross sales tax prevents discrimination between certain industries and certain trades that is inevitable under the present system of sliding scales.

The only objection raised to the tax is that it would be too difficult to collect, an objection that is not valid. The number of returns would not be greater than they will be from the personal income taxes, and the returns would be infinitely simpler and easier for the revenue officials to digest. The license fees would cover the collection costs, and the licenses would be a perfect check against fraud.

High business authorities and economic experts have declared for this tax, but the Ways and Means Committee apparently have some grudge against it. You can help this ideal war tax by writing to Chairman Kitchin, your own representatives in Congress, and your local newspaper. We are only at the beginning of war taxes, and it is of vital importance to men in business that we begin upon a sound and just foundation.

### Made in America

"Made in America" will be a slogan and purchasing guide most faithfully followed in this country after the war. Whether it is a paper of pins, penknife, silk hat or carton of sugar, the purchaser will look for the copyrighted trademark or brand for identification. Label, sealed carton, stamp or plate or whatever may be appropriately used to carry evidence of origination, will be used wherever possible.

The bulk goods offered in the retail store may or may not have been produced in this country. The package is the only means of labelling goods of this class, so that the producer may be identified.

All manufacturers and producers should be urged to label their goods in some unmistakable way so as to protect the interest of American products against the advance of any German product with its origination cleverly concealed or merely lacking any evidence of German identification. Labelled or declared goods will be in demand as never before. The unnamed or unidentified goods will be looked on with suspicion and classed as doubtful.

### Demand for Dye Standards

The demand for standards by which to test American dyes is again insistent and is probably due to the variation in strength of colors now on the market. Even from far-off China come complaints that dyes from the same manufacturer differ in shade though ordered under the same name as the original lot purchased here. Manufacturers claim that type for type the American dyes are as good or better than the German colors imported before the war, but the head of a large American company, who before the war represented the Badische interests in the United States and introduced the anthracene dyes for khaki, says the trouble is that pre-war standards of fastness have entirely disappeared.

This statement is challenged by a well-known dealer, who declares the author of it is preparing to introduce vat dyes after the war and seeks to give the impression that they are the only kind that are fast. They are perhaps the only dyes that will stand the extraordinary tests which were previously required for colors used in dyeing khaki and which made it impossible for the Government to use any but the Badische vat dyes for this purpose, though now the tests are less rigid and allow the use of the best American dyes which serve the purpose admirably. If the manufacturers will adopt standards the complaints now heard will be silenced and the industry will be able to compete with German colors at home and abroad.

---

National prohibition has moved a considerable step forward in the last week, for the Senate has adopted the leaders' compromise on "bone dry" prohibition, effective July 1, 1919, and continuing during the war and until the American troops are brought home and demobilized. It prohibits both the making and selling of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes and states that for the purpose of conserving the man-power of the nation and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, etc., it shall be unlawful to sell distilled spirits or to remove any of them held in bond, except for export.

### MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS' NEW OFFICERS

At a meeting of the board of directors of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, held on August 28th, Arthur C. Trask was elected vice-president of the corporation with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Trask's resignation as secretary of the corporation was accepted, and Mr. Walter O. Hastings elected to this office. Mr. Trask has been seventeen years with the concern, while Mr. Hastings is one of the three members of the partnership which, in 1906, took over the business founded by James A. Murdock in 1837. Mr. M. S. Orth, president of the corporation is a direct descendant of Mr. Murdock. Within the last few weeks, Marden, Orth & Hastings have opened new branches at 1303 Shelby Street, Louisville, Ky., and Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



# The Dyestuff Industry in Japan

## *Discussion of the Economic Side by an American Chemical Engineer Who Recently Visited the Plants*

By J. R. M. KLOTZ, of the Newport Chemical Works, Inc.

**S**INCE my return from Japan, I have been asked many times for an opinion on this or that political question in the Far East. My visit there was long enough to convince me that a man would have to spend years out there in order to gather sufficient facts to have an opinion.

A man accustomed to doing business in New York or Philadelphia or Boston can go to Chicago or St. Louis or San Francisco and marshal in a comparatively short time about the same facts that will entitle him to form an opinion that he can secure in his home office. If this same man were sent to England or Scotland the difference in business conditions would probably make the length of time required to assemble facts somewhat longer, but eventually he would possess the necessary materials for judgment. But this same man going to Japan or any other point in the Far East, with the possible exception of Manila would find that the length of time required is far, far greater. This is not the fault of the Eastern peoples nor is it the fault of the traveler. The difficulty arises very largely from the lack of a bond of sympathy.

This may possibly be construed as a criticism of the peoples that one meets in the East, but it is not so intended. It is more like the bond of sympathy between the actor, the stage and his audience. Frequently an actor does not "get over" with his audience. This does not necessarily mean that the audience is not an intelligent one nor the actor a poor one.

It is almost impossible to travel in the Orient without forming prejudices before arriving. One meets people on the steamer who have been there before. They have ideas. You are impressed with them despite yourself. One man has had exceedingly pleasant relations with the Japanese business men and another man has had unpleasant relations. They tell you of them, and if the traveler does not watch out he lands in Japan with rather fixed opinions either one way or the other. I tried to avoid the formation of any opinion before leaving, but somewhere I had read that the Japanese dyestuff industry was founded solely on the basis of national pride rather than economic necessity.

I called on many firms and met and interviewed many business individuals with the idea of proving to my own satisfaction whether this theory was right or wrong.

### **Dyestuff Industry Fairly Sound**

Japan is justified in building up her dyestuff industry. National pride has carried them perhaps a little farther than it should have, but on the other hand, the chase after the dollar has been responsible for the major portion of their over-expansion. Japan has a fairly sound dyestuff industry. They have more producers than are required, but these will have to be eliminated by natural competition, just as this country will lose some of its small manufacturers. They have over one hundred factories devoted to the manufacture of dyestuffs. This may include some small ones making inferior goods, but it also includes some small ones that are making good products and on a very profitable basis. There are not many large manufacturers and

there are but very few comprehensive manufacturers.

The general dyeing industry is still dependent upon materials imported from this country and other lands, and after the war only a part of their manufacturers will be able to contend with the imported goods. They are well aware of this in Japan, and while I was there a Government commission was collecting information on the advisability of protecting the industries against such foreign competition. The consensus of opinion was that this protection would take the form of a high tariff wall, and one must not forget that the Japanese know how to fix tariffs. The tariff on tobacco products, cigarettes, cigars, etc. made outside of the Empire of Japan is 360 per cent, so one can well imagine that if they start to protect dyestuffs it will be fairly efficient.

### **Large Companies Doing Well**

The weeding out process is now in progress and some small concerns are falling by the wayside. For instance, in the manufacture of Sulphur Black alone there are fifteen manufacturers, some of them working in plants which could be in the backyards of some of our homes and whose monthly production is a few hundred pounds each. But the concerns like the Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Company, which is subsidized by the Government, that is the Government guarantees them 8 per cent on their capital stock per year if required, and the Yura Manufacturing Company, a privately owned institution, and the Mitsui properties at Miike, are doing remarkably well. These concerns are producing, profitably, colors out of intermediates and raw materials made at home, although some intermediates and quite some raw materials, chiefly Caustic Soda, are imported from this country. These concerns, while they manufacture on a small scale, do their work with improved methods and very good apparatus and generally speaking they are very sound. Their lines of colors are not as yet sufficiently diversified but they are coming to that gradually.

The larger concerns manufacturing dyestuffs exert a certain amount of control over their raw materials required, that is to say, they are not entirely dependent upon market conditions for the prices they pay for such products as Benzol, Toluol, Xylol, Naphthalin, Sulphuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Nitric Acid, Nitrate of Soda, Zinc Dust, Iron Filings, Chlorine and the general run of raw materials required in the manufacture of dyestuffs intermediates. This is particularly true of the Mitsui property located at the Miike Colliery whose cycle of production might well be looked into by about 95 per cent of the producers in this country. Two only are as complete.

### **The Mitsui Plant**

The Miike Colliery is a coal mining concern owned and operated by the Mitsui Company, one of the richest concerns, if not the richest, in Japan. They mine a very good grade of cooking coal in Kyushu. The coke is supplied to a blast furnace, which they own and operate, in which they smelt their own iron ore, and the by-products from the coke oven operation

are collected on the property. They distill their own tar, recovering from it Naphthalin, Phenol, Cresol, Anthracene, Carbazole, and pitch, which are sold as such. They strip the gas and recover Benzol, Toluol, and Xylol, which are refined to a fair state of purity. They have a Zinc Blende mine and smelter in the same district. They roast the ore and convert the Sulphur into Sulphur Dioxide and by contact process into Sulphur Trioxide and make various grades of Oleum. From this source of raw materials they produce a series of intermediates from Benzol, Toluol, Xylol, and some of the resultant colors. From the Anthracene they are producing a series of dyes. I believe at present they buy their Nitric Acid and Caustic Soda from plants which they practically control, so you can see that such an array is rather formidable.

#### Amalgamations Probable

Other plants in Japan are possibly larger than this institution and probably not so complete in the ground they cover, but time will produce combinations and interlocking interests that will make for just as complete an arrangement, and when this is done Japan will have sufficient economic reason for maintaining its coal tar industry.

There is one additional point with regard to the consumption of dyestuffs which must be taken into consideration. There is ample market in Japan for a large and varied production of colors. The workman's clothes are made of cotton and are usually dyed. The middle class and the upper class wear many silks which are dyed. The business man, who is almost universally adopting the European dress, requires a great deal of woolen clothing. People are making money in Japan and they are buying silks and clothing of all sorts in a greater degree than ever before, and then one must not forget that China, one of the largest fields for cotton colors, is the natural market of Japan.

#### PUSHING JAVA INTERESTS HERE

H. J. Lovink, formerly head of the Department of Agriculture of Java, Netherland East Indies, from which post he recently resigned to become manager of the Society of Cinchona Planters, arrived in New York this week and sailed on Wednesday for Holland. Mr. Lovink came via the Pacific to San Francisco and by rail to New York.

Java planters are pushing their products with great zeal. A monthly publication called "The Dutch East Indian Archipelago," recently started in Java and printed in English, reached J. H. Muurling, representative of the Netherland Indian Government, at his office, No. 11 South William Street, this week. J. Veersema, Batavia, is the editor. A. A. van der Kolk is the publisher.

#### REVENUE BILL HEARINGS

Members of the oil, paint and drug industries will be given an opportunity to be heard on the new \$8,000,000,000 war revenue bill by the Senate Finance Committee the latter part of this week. Hazards of enterprise as affecting developments of oil properties, particularly "wildcat" properties, zinc mines, and the establishment of new industries to meet abnormal present-day conditions are to be given consideration. Oil interests on the Pacific coast have sent a large delegation to Washington. It is expected that several of these will ask to be heard on the method of taxing oil wells.

#### NEW REVENUE BILL REPORTED

##### Ways and Means Committee Discusses Tax on Beverages, Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Preparations—Soft Drinks Sold at Fountains are Taxed

Representative Claude Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, presented the new Revenue Bill to the House on Tuesday, September 3, together with the Committee's report. The proposed income tax, excess profits tax, the tax on corporations, on inheritances, and proprietary medicines, toilet articles and preparations are in substance the same as outlined in recent reports in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

The committee says in part concerning the tax on beverages:

"In fixing the rates upon beverages your committee has endeavored to fix the maximum revenue producing rate, and therefore the bill provides in the case of distilled spirits for beverage purposes for an increase in the rate from \$3.20 to \$8 per gallon, and in the case of beverages to be used for manufacturing purposes for an increase in the rate from \$2.20 to \$4.40 per gallon. In the case of imported perfume containing distilled spirits, the bill provides for an increase in the rate from \$1.10 to \$3.30 per gallon, in order to place the imported perfume upon the same tax basis as domestic perfume. In the case of all other beverages, other than soft drinks, the rates under existing law are doubled.

"The present law levies the tax upon soft drinks upon the basis of the gallon and the present tax only applies to soft drinks sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer. As a considerable portion of the soft drinks sold are compounded at the soda fountain, and not reached under existing law, the taxes levied under existing law are not great revenue producers. In order to secure a greater revenue from soft drinks the bill provides that a tax of 30 per cent. be levied upon the manufacturer's, producer's, or importer's selling price of cereal beverages, and that a tax of 20 per cent. be levied upon the manufacturer's, producer's, or importer's selling price of all other soft drinks.

"In the case of soft drinks, compounded or mixed at the soda fountain, ice-cream parlor, or other similar places of business, and ice cream, ice-cream sodas, sundaes, or other similar articles of food or drink when sold for consumption in or in proximity to such places of business, the bill levies a tax of 2 cents for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the selling price to be collected from the consumer by the proprietor of the soda fountain or similar place of business and returned to the Government. In the case of sales amounting to 7 cents or less the tax will only be 1 cent."

A tax of one cent for each ten cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid is to be levied upon perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet water, cosmetic, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet soaps and powders, or any similar substance, article or preparation.

A similar tax is provided on all pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, essences, spirits, oils, and other medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions (not including serums and antitoxins), upon which the manufacturer or producer claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for making or preparing, or any trade-mark, etc.

# Business Conditions in New York

## *Important Chemicals Diverted to Manufacture of Munitions— Shortage of Labor Delays Production*

By PIERRE JAY, Chairman of the Board, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THE very large proportion of the industries of the district engaged in war work, continues to be augmented by the conversion of plants specifically to meet war needs. Production continues at a high level, though the steadily crystallizing demands of the Government exceed the flow of products. To an increasing extent the distribution of basic raw materials, despite large output, is restricted to those industries contributing directly and in major degree to war ends, and for even such collateral activity as the Government's housing programme, calling for structural steel, brick, linseed oil for paint, etc., supplies are so inadequate that an index of building material prices, prepared by the American Contractor, shows recent sharp advances as compared with the earlier gradual rise.

With the increasing Government demand for steel, estimated for shell steel at probably 15 per cent above present shipment rate, and for plate steel at about 12 per cent more than recent record outputs, less essential industries are of necessity adjusting themselves to the scarcity of these and similar fundamental materials. Only approximately 5 per cent of the total supply of copper is said to be available for other than war purposes, at the fixed price of twenty-six cents. Tin, pending arrangements with the British Government in respect to imports, is at almost prohibitive prices, and canning industries and oil refiners complain of shortage of tin plate.

### Chemicals for Munitions.

Important chemicals, such as glycerin and nitrates, are diverted from normal use in the manufacture of such articles as soap and fertilizers, to use in the manufacture of munitions. Because of limited imports, the allocation of rubber for August and September is on a basis of three-eighths of the consumption during the corresponding period last year. The small quantities of incoming hides and skins disposed of at prices fixed by the Government, 7 to 8 per cent lower than those prevailing, similarly permit the filling of only a portion of the need of manufacturers of leather goods to satisfy their active trade demand. Federal regulation, looking to a 15 to 20 per cent reduction in the size of newspapers, follows decreased production of newsprint paper.

The textile industry is in an unsettled state, with somewhat opposite conditions obtaining as to supply of raw materials in the wool and cotton trades. A tendency appears to exist among manufacturers and distributors, to await full issue of Government price regulations before determining trade policy. With importation of wool, exclusively on Government account, it seems not improbable that the supply will be inadequate to permit the manufacture of pure wool fabrics for civilian trade, but as sufficient stocks of cloth for the near future are in the hands of merchants, they hesitate to contract for mixed goods. Trading in cotton goods is also light, owing to uncertainty as to how Government established prices for certain classes

of goods affect the prices of others, and to expectations on the part of buyers, of lower prices, and to preference, by the mills, for large scale Government orders for goods of homogeneous character.

Collections in this district are reported uniformly good.

### Shortage of Labor

The shortage of unskilled labor is reported to be slightly less acute, and the turnover diminished, largely as a result of Federal supervision of employment, but the demand for labor above the completely unskilled grade and especially for men with some training along mechanical lines, is very keen.

The movement of farm produce to New York City has been fairly heavy—vegetables and fruit arriving in moderate quantities and butter and egg receipts exceeding those in the corresponding period last year. The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports the peach crop in New York State as approximately 24 per cent of that of 1917, but the commercial apple crop forecast for the western part of the state is 5,320,000 barrels as compared with 1,118,000 last year. The composite condition of all crops is given as 97.8 per cent of the ten years average. The only item in the provisions list, about which there is at present serious concern as to supply, is sugar. New York Refiners' receipts for the four week period ending August 10th declined 36 per cent, and meltings declined 34 per cent from the preceding four week period. Stocks on hand August 10th were only 24,101 tons, compared with 127,000 on the corresponding date 1917, and exports from New York for the year to date amount only to 20,044 tons compared with 288,388 tons from January 1st to corresponding date 1917.

In the four week period ending August 17th, the number of shares traded in on the Stock Exchange was 6,094,357 as compared with 8,867,859 in the preceding four week period and 9,003,324 in the corresponding period of 1917, or approximately the same ratio (two-thirds) as the total shares sold to date in 1918 compared with the total to like date in 1917. The par value of bond transactions for the four week period and the year to date, amounting to \$125,453,000 and \$951,022,000 respectively, are almost double the value of transactions in the corresponding periods of 1917, but dealings in United States and foreign government bonds represent 88 per cent of the total in the last four weeks as compared with 63 per cent in 1917.

Corporate security issues in July, as compared by Dow, Jones & Company, were approximately the same as in July 1917, and about the same proportion, 19 per cent of the total, were for the purpose of retiring maturing obligations. Charters issued in the Eastern States for new corporations individually for \$100,000 or over, are given by the "Journal of Commerce" as \$185,726,500, compared with \$492,965,800 in 1917.

The market for commercial paper has been fairly active with borrowing on a conservative scale, and rates ruling at 6 per cent for all maturities. The prevailing rate for bankers' acceptances has been  $4\frac{1}{4}$



per cent. Call loans on stock exchange collateral have been in good demand, and rates have held at 6 per cent with practically no offerings below that rate.

### CHANGE IN NARCOTIC LAW PROPOSED

#### Amendment as Drawn Would Impose License Tax on Dealers—May be Inserted in New Revenue Bill—Drawn by Rainey and Moore

An amendment to the Harrison narcotic law, proposing a license tax on dealers in narcotics, is to be inserted in the new eight billion dollar revenue act. The section was drawn by Representatives Rainey and Moore acting as a sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee.

The section as tentatively agreed to reads as follows:

That section 1 of the Act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

Section 1.—That on and after January 1, 1919, every person who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses, or gives away opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register at the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district by name, style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and on or before the first day of July, annually thereafter, and pay special taxes as follows:

Importers, manufacturers, producers or compounders, \$24 per annum; wholesale dealers, \$12 per annum; retail dealers, \$6 per annum; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away or administer any of the aforesaid drugs to patients upon whom they are in attendance shall pay \$3 per annum.

Every person who imports, manufactures, compounds or otherwise produces for sale or distribution any of the aforesaid drugs shall be deemed to be an importer, manufacturer or producer.

Every person who sells or offers for sale any of said drugs in the original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

Every person who sells or dispenses from original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a retail dealer, provided that the office, or, if none, the residence of any person shall be considered for the purpose of this act his place of business; but no employee of any person who has registered and paid special tax as herein required, acting within the scope of his employment, shall be required to register and pay special tax provided by this section:

Provided, That officials of the United States, territory, District of Columbia, or insular possessions, State or municipal governments who in the exercise of their official duties engage in any of the businesses herein described shall not be required to register, nor pay special tax, nor stamp the aforesaid drugs as hereinafter prescribed, but their right to this exemption shall be evidenced in such a manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this act to import, manufacture, produce, compound, sell, deal in, dispense, distribute, administer, or give away any of the aforesaid drugs without having registered and paid the special tax as imposed by this section.

That the word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company or corporation, as well as a natural person; and all provisions of existing law relating to special taxes as far as necessary are hereby extended and made applicable to this section.

That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon opium, coca leaves, any compound salt, derivative or preparation thereof, imported into this country or manufactured in this country, an Internal Revenue tax at the rate of 1 per cent per ounce, and any fraction of an ounce in a package shall be taxed as an ounce, such tax to be paid by the importer, manufacturer, producer or compounder thereof, and to be represented by appropriate stamps to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the stamps herein provided shall be so affixed to the bottle or other container as to securely seal the stopper, covering or wrapper thereof.

The tax imposed by this section shall be in addition to any import duty imposed on the aforesaid drugs.

It shall be unlawful for any person required to register and pay special tax under this act to purchase, sell, dispense or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs except upon order forms as provided by section two of this act; and the purchase, sale, distribution or dispensing of the aforesaid drugs shall be made only in the original stamped package or from the original stamped package; and the absence of appropriate tax paid stamp from any of the aforesaid drugs shall be prima facie evidence of non-payment of the tax and of violation of this section by the person in whose possession same may be found; and the possession of any original stamped package containing any of the aforesaid drugs by any person who has not registered and paid special

taxes as required by this section shall be prima facie evidence of liability to such special tax; and upon conviction thereof such persons shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than three months or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every package with respect to which such offense is committed.

Provided, that this shall not apply to any person having in his or her possession any of the aforesaid drugs which have been obtained from a registered dealer in pursuance of a prescription, written for legitimate medical uses, issued by a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner registered under this Act; and where the bottle or other container in which such drug may be put up by the dealer upon said prescription bears the name and registry number of the druggist, serial number of prescription, name and address of the patient and name, address and registry number of the person writing said prescription; or to the dispensing, or administration, or giving away of any of the aforesaid drug to a patient by a registered physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon or other practitioner in personal attendance upon such patient, and where said drugs are dispensed or administered to the patient for legitimate medical purposes and the record kept as required by this Act of drugs so dispensed, administered, distributed or given away.

And all the provisions of existing laws relating to the engraving, issuance, sale, accountability, cancellation, and destruction of tax paid stamps provided for in the internal revenue laws are, in so far as necessary, hereby extended and made to apply to stamps provided by this section.

That all unstamped packages of the aforesaid drugs found in the possession of any person, except as hereinbefore provided shall be subjected to seizure and forfeiture and all the provisions of existing internal revenue laws relating to searches, seizures, and forfeitures of unstamped articles are hereby extended to and made to apply to the articles taxed under this Act and the persons upon whom these taxes are imposed.

### EFFECT OF RAINEY NARCOTIC BILL

Frank T. Stone, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the N. A. R. D., recently learned by accident that a bill had been introduced in Congress by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, H. R. 12787, entitled "A Narcotic Bill" amending the Harrison law in several respects and concluding with a sentence repealing Section 6 which contains most of the exemptions. This bill had been incorporated in the pending revenue bill without notice to the drug trade whose active co-operation had been solicited by the Treasury Department, the State Department and Representative Harrison before its enactment into law.

Upon investigating the matter, the best that representatives of the drug trade could get were informal conferences with Mr. Rainey and Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania—two members of the sub-committee which had favorably reported the Rainey bill to the full committee before those of the trade were given any notice of the existence of such a bill. The informal conferences were attended by H. B. Thompson, general counsel for the Proprietary Association, S. L. Hilton, a prominent member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and by several representatives of the N. A. R. D. Their chief cause of contention lies in the fact that the Rainey bill was introduced into the House without letting the Committee have the benefit of the practical knowledge and experience of those in the trade and profession best qualified to give advice to the lawmakers as to the effect of the bill on public welfare.

At the time that the Harrison bill was reported to the House, Mr. Rainey subscribed to the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee stating that the purpose of Section 6 was to exempt from the operation of the law such preparations as contained a narcotic in such small quantity as to make it impossible for them to become habit-forming. He now defends his reversal of position and his new stand on the ground that evidence has come to his attention showing gross abuses in the sale of preparations containing narcotics.

To the trade it seems as if the practical effect of the bill now proposed by Mr. Rainey would be to limit the sale of all medicinal preparations containing a narcotic, even in negligible quantity, to a preparation compounded on a physician's prescription.

# PROTEST PROPOSED FERTILIZER RATES

## Manufacturers Declare Railroad Revenue per Car per Mile Would Be Greater Than on Automobiles or Furniture—Fertilizers A War Necessity

The biggest gathering of fertilizer manufacturers and oilseed crushers that has been held in years, far exceeding the conventions of the associations in point of interests represented, takes place this month at New Orleans to protest against the proposed reclassification of fertilizer materials, which would mean a great advance in rates affecting all branches of the fertilizer and oilseed trades. The railroads are petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove cottonseed meal cake and hulls from the fertilizer class and put them into the grain schedule and to change the freight rate on nitrate of soda and other recognized fertilizer materials in less than carload lots, which in some cases would increase the rate between \$4 and \$5 a ton.

Among the associations that will be represented are the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Association, which includes 700 to 800 oil mills representing 95 per cent of the mills in the United States; and the Southern Fertilizer Association including all fertilizer manufacturers and mixers in the Southeast.

Other interests that have signified their intention to be represented are the Procter & Gamble Company, the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, the N. K. Fairbank Company, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, the Southern Cotton Oil Company, the American Agricultural Chemical Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, and the Edible Oil Co.

The proposed increase is so radical that even the smallest mills in the South have taken recognition of the movement and declared their intention to be represented, realizing that their existence depends upon defeating the plan to reclassify their raw materials.

The rate on cottonseed cake and meal from Atlanta to Boston, today, is \$7.50 per ton. Under the basis proposed by the railroads the rate would be \$11 per ton. It is stated by traffic managers of well-known companies that the revenue per car per mile from Atlanta to Boston under the reclassification which the railroads request would be greater than the revenue per car per mile on the highest priced commodities, exceeding the revenue on automobiles, furniture, and household goods.

W. R. Grace & Co. have issued a statement through their Nitrate Department showing the increase in rates proposed by the railroads between four important centers of the trade in the South, as follows:

Rates from Norfolk, Va., to Wingate, N. C.,  
per ton of 2000 lbs. in carloads and less carloads

	C.L.	L.C.L.
Mixed fertilizers in bags	\$3.80 min. wt. 30,000 lbs.	\$4.60
Nitrate of Soda in bags	3.80 " " 40,000 "	4.60

If proposed changes become effective

	C.L.	L.C.L.
Mixed fertilizers in bags	\$3.80 min. wt. 30,000 lbs.	\$4.60
Nitrate of Soda in bags	3.80 " " 40,000 "	8.30

Rates from Wilmington, N. C., to Bennettsville, S. C.,  
per ton of 2000 lbs. in carloads and less carloads

	C.L.	L.C.L.
Mixed fertilizers in bags	\$2.80 min. wt. 30,000 lbs.	\$3.40
Nitrate of Soda in bags	2.80 " " 40,000 "	3.40

If proposed changes become effective

	C.L.	L.C.L.
Mixed fertilizers in bags	\$2.80 min. wt. 30,000 lbs.	\$3.40
Nitrate of Soda in bags	2.80 " " 40,000 "	6.50

Rates from Savannah, Ga., to Batesville, Ala.,  
per ton of 2000 lbs. in carloads and less carloads

	C.L.	L.C.L.
Mixed fertilizers in bags	\$4.30 min. wt. 30,000 lbs.	\$5.20
Nitrate of Soda in bags	4.30 " " 40,000 "	5.20

If proposed changes become effective

	C.L.	L.C.L.
Mixed fertilizers in bags	\$4.30 min. wt. 30,000 lbs.	\$5.20
Nitrate of Soda in bags	4.30 " " 40,000 "	11.50

Rates from Mobile, Ala., to Decatur, Ga.,  
per ton of 2000 lbs. in carloads and less carloads

	C.L.	L.C.L.
Mixed fertilizers in bags	\$3.50 min. wt. 30,000 lbs.	\$4.20
Nitrate of Soda in bags	3.50 " " 40,000 "	4.20

If proposed changes become effective

	C.L.	L.C.L.
Mixed fertilizers in bags	\$3.50 min. wt. 30,000 lbs.	\$4.20
Nitrate of Soda in bags	3.50 " " 40,000 "	12.80

In addition to the protest against the proposed carload minimum W. R. Grace & Co. also protest the withdrawal of the long conceded right to put nitrate of soda in cars with other fertilizers on special fertilizer rates and minimum weight of 30,000 lbs. They make the point that discrimination against certain fertilizers is against the best interests of the carriers and of the agricultural interests of the country now engaged in straining every effort to produce the largest possible crops to support the army in Europe.

## McKerrow Champions U. S. Dyes

"The interview given out recently by M. R. Poucher of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and published in the 'Christian Science Monitor' of August 20th, has a familiar sound," said H. Gardner McKerrow. Mr. Poucher's position appears to be that the du Pont interests will be in a position to take care of all the needs of American color users, and that everybody else now interested in producing dyestuffs may just as well shut up shop and go home.

"Mr. Poucher's statements are not calculated to inspire a great deal of confidence in the minds of color users, and certainly do not indicate that anything very much has been done so far, but that everything is in suspension awaiting the du Pont developments. All the research, patience, disappointment, failures, and successes, which have been experienced by a large number of small dyestuff manufacturers during the past two years, are ignored, and Mr. Poucher states that 'fast colors have entirely disappeared from the market' and again that 'pre-war standards of fastness have entirely disappeared.' This is Badische doctrine pure and simple! To paraphrase the Scriptures, 'Though the voice is the voice of Jacob, the hands are the hands of Esau.'

"As a matter of fact, a very large proportion of dyes which have been produced under the pressure of the situation during the past two years are of a meritorious character, and not a few of them can properly be classed as fast colors. This is not to say that indigo, indanthrene and alizarine colors are not the fastest of known colors, but it certainly does not follow that the dyestuff industry has been at a stand-still awaiting the development of the du Pont products, which, with the exception of synthetic indigo, are still not forthcoming for the use of American color users.

"Had Mr. Poucher been intent on disturbing and unseating the growing confidence of American textile mills in the American dyestuff industry, he could hardly have spoken in a different tone. The safety of the American dyestuff industry does not lie in its concentration in the hands of one dominating interest and the consequent destruction of all the small manufacturers who have invested their capital and their energies in good faith during the past two strenuous years, together with the elimination of all dealers. The industry must present a solid and unified front to oppose German controlled competition after the war, and this can only be achieved by the consolidation of all the interested involved—dyestuff manufacturers, small and large, dealers and consumers."

### MAKING "DOPE" FOR AIRPLANES

Washington, D. C., August 27—Eight immense chemical manufacturing plants, to cost \$7,000,000, are now nearing completion, it has been announced by the bureau of aircraft production of the War Department. These plants will produce the various chemicals necessary for the manufacture of "dope," as the material which is used for coating airplane surfaces is termed. Immense quantities of this "dope" are used, last month's supply alone running over 200,000 gallons.

"Dope" is a varnish-like composition used for coating the fabric on the wings, tail pieces and bodies of airplanes to render the fabric smooth, strong, taut, weather and temperature resistant and waterproof. It also decreases the air friction of the plane.

There are two principal types of "dope" now used by the air service. Cellulose nitrate is used on training planes, and cellulose acetate on all planes shipped overseas. Acetate "dope," when properly made and applied, is believed to give a better, more permanent and less inflammable coating than nitrate "dope." The characteristics of the acetate compound are important in connection with combat planes which are subjected to attacks with incendiary bullets.

Early in the preparation of the air programme a standard compound was evolved and steps taken to overcome the shortage of the ingredients and chemicals necessary to the manufacture of cellulose acetate "dope." Plants now operating for the chemicals section of the bureau of aircraft production and those now nearing completion will turn out such materials as acetate of lime, methyl alcohol, acetone, glacial acetic acid and methyl ethyl ketone. From these materials "dope" is manufactured by several firms throughout the country for release through the chemical section to plane manufacturers, aviation schools, fields and supply departments in this country and abroad.

The Government is tightening the restrictions on chlorine, bleaching powder and caustic soda. At conferences which took place recently between the conservation section, the materials section and chemical section of the War Industries Board and various trade interests definite action in regard to chlorine was taken, but details were not announced.

The annual statement of Innis, Speiden and Co., Inc., shows total assets of \$1,023,672 and a profit and loss surplus of \$616,151.

### News of Companies

The American Chemical Products Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has recently completed the construction of a new plant at South Park Avenue and Colgate Street, to be devoted to the production of salicylic acid.

McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton Street, New York, have had plans prepared for the erection of a new addition to its four-story brick factory building on North Eleventh Street, near Berry Street, Brooklyn. The structure is estimated to cost \$8,500.

Baugh & Sons Company, 20 South Delaware Street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of agricultural chemicals, etc., has awarded a contract for the erection of a new one-story addition, about 100 x 300 feet, to be located at Morris Street and the Delaware River.

The General Manufacturing Company, Swanson & Snyder Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of chemicals, has awarded a contract for alterations and improvements in its fertilizer works at Delaware Avenue and Bigler Streets, in the Greenwich Point section.

Charles Lennig & Company, Inc., 112 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of chemicals, have had plans prepared for the construction of a new one-story brick addition, about 40 x 80 feet, to be located at Kennedy and Richmond Streets. The structure is estimated to cost about \$11,000.

Work on the construction of the new factory of the Sunbeam Chemical Company at Cable, Wis., is progressing rapidly. The plant will be the largest of its kind in the state; the manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs by new processes will be the main industry and the by-products are wanted by the Government.

The Commercial Electrolytic Corporation, 111 Colgate Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of ammonium persulphate used by the army and navy departments for the cleaning of guns and rifles, has recently completed the erection of a new works in the South Buffalo Terminal district. It is understood that the company is considering plans for the erection of another additional plant for the manufacture of its products.

## DRUG TRADE ROLL OF HONOR

The Pharmaceutical Era is compiling a list of all men and women connected with any branch of the drug trade who are serving in the U. S. Army or Navy and will greatly appreciate information regarding all such persons.

1—Name and Home Address?

2—What were his connections with drug trade?

3—In what branch of the Service, what Grade or Rank and where located?

INFORMATION  
SUPPLIED BY

MAIL TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, 3 Park Place, New York.

**ALSO PLEASE SEND**  
us any news you can of  
the Drug Boys now in the  
service.

Send us their letters,  
clippings, photographs,  
etc., for publication, also  
reports on casualties and  
promotions.

THE EDITOR



### *Trade Notes and Personals*

The American Chemical Products Co. has constructed at South Park Avenue and Colgate Street, Buffalo, a plant for the manufacture of salicylic acid.

Extracts for tanning will be manufactured at Andrews, N. C., by the Andrews Tanning Extract Co. This is a new corporation, with authorized capital of \$300,000. The incorporators are George B. Hoblitzell, of Andrews, N. C.; W. C. Ervin, of Morgantown, N. C., and Sedgwick Kistler, of Lock Haven, Pa.

The chemical industry has come to the assistance of paper yarn manufacturers in Germany and a number of processes are being tried in order to turn out a reliable fabric. Cellulose is one of these, and many German factories have entered into agreements with the patentees for working it up. It is admitted on all hands that the cellulose yarn is a distinct improvement on the paper yarns.

A large plant for the manufacture of ammonium persulphate used by the army and navy for cleaning guns and rifles, has been built by the Commercial Electrolytic Corporation, on the South Buffalo Terminal factory properties, Buffalo, N. Y. The company also contemplates the construction of a large additional factory to meet the growing demands of its business.

Upon the results of investigation now being carried on in 24 chemical plants at Niagara Falls, the work of women in war work throughout the country will be determined, Dr. Paul M. Holmes, director of field operations for the United States public health service, said recently. The investigation is being made with a view to avoiding England's mistake of putting women at war work in a haphazard manner.

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 210), that it will now consider applications for the exportation of compound lard to all countries in North, Central, and South America and the West Indies. Applicants should file their applications on Form X. Applicants for licenses to export compound lard to Canada must obtain from the Canada Food Board the requisite import license and attach the same to their application to the United States War Trade Board for export license.

Rich G. Hollaman, president of the International Exposition Company, has been notified from Washington that the taking over of Grand Central Palace, New York City, by the Government for war purposes will not in any way interfere with the holding of the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, scheduled to be held in that building September 23-30. That portion of the building required for the exposition will not be taken over by the Government until October 1st or later, and the exposition will have ended before that time.

As olive oil is considered a necessity in Portugal and as the future crop of olives will not be equal to the local demand the Government has prohibited its exportation, excepting to the islands of Azores and Madeira and the African colonies. Sardine packers are prohibited from using olive oil of more than one degree acidity and must pay a tax on all oil used, either domestic or foreign, amounting to 0.20 escudo per kilogram. Prices of olive oil are fixed at 0.60 escudo per liter to the producer, 0.68 escudo to the wholesaler, and 0.72 escudo to the retailer. An escudo is about \$0.61; kilo, 2.2 pounds; liter, 1.057 liquid quarts.

### **SULPHUR SHORTAGE DISCUSSED**

Government statistics show that the total production of sulphur in the United States is measurably below consumption.

Sulphur must be had for the manufacture of acid, for without acid you cannot make explosives to any appreciable extent. Acid may be produced direct from pyrites, but there is a differential in the cost that amounts to about \$8 a ton. One ton of sulphur will give two and seven-tenths tons of acid, while one ton of pyrites will yield a little less than a ton of acid.

Sulphur is necessary for the manufacture of paper, of rubber, of fertilizer and some dozen or so kindred industries. There has been considerable talk of a possible shortage of sulphur. Andrew Murray Hunt, a well-known chemical and civil engineer, a member of the Naval Advisory Board, and familiar with sulphur conditions throughout the world, said recently that immediate action on the part of the Government is necessary if the danger mark in sulphur shortage is to be avoided. Mr. Hunt continued:

"One of the Bureau of Mines engineers, Mr. A. E. Wells, I think, told a Senate committee that the Government needs, then about 75,000 tons per month, would shortly increase to the point where the country would so far exceed production that the reserve stock would be reduced at the rate of 45,000 tons a month unless something should be done to provide a further supply."

At the Senate hearing Mr. Wells further testified regarding a process for recovering sulphur from smelter gas as follows:

"The Bureau of Mines carried out quite an elaborate investigation of the Thiogen process in 1915 and determined that technically the process was sound; that it was possible to take the waste sulphur gases in smelter smoke and reduce these gases to elemental sulphur just as pure as any sulphur that could be obtained from deposits in the south. The indications from our experiments have been that sulphur can be obtained in that manner at a cost of from \$10 to \$13 a ton.

"In studying the raw material situation that we are now facing in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, I have considered that in an emergency as a war measure this process or a similar process might be used for the production of sulphur from waste smelter gas. The Thiogen process is the only process for the recovery of sulphur from waste gases that the Bureau of Mines has actually investigated. I have felt that not only can the process be utilized as a war measure for obtaining sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid but there is even a possibility of the process being used in a commercial way after the war."

### **CONTINUE THROUGH BILLS LADING**

Through export bills of lading applicable to the Pacific Coast ports are to be continued. The Railroad Administration gave notice some time ago that all such through bills were to be discontinued next month. It has been decided to reverse this order and a circular is now in preparation for distribution to the railroads under Government control notifying them of this fact.

Various Government departments and Federal investigators are gathering important information valuable to the vegetable oil interests of the country for discussion at the meeting of the Inter-Departmental Fats and Oils Conference on September 6. B. E. Reuter, chairman of the new organization, explains that letters from the industries are welcome and will receive prompt attention.

### REGULATING CAUSTIC SODA EXPORTS

#### Strict Control Believed to Indicate Larger Requirements by the Government in the Near Future—Unfair Practices to be Suppressed

New regulations by the Government concerning the sale of Caustic Soda for domestic use and for exportation are believed by the trade to indicate a need of greater supplies in the near future. A request was sent to manufacturers and exporters for information about all contracts with purchasers abroad for the exportation of Caustic Soda, the place of storage or if in transit the date of shipment and the port of exit in the United States to which the shipment was destined. The regulations read as follows:

"The United States War Industries Board and the United States War Trade Board jointly announce the following rules and regulations with respect to the sale for export and the exportation of Caustic Soda:

"On and after August 1, 1918, manufacturers of Caustic Soda in the United States will not enter into any contract for the sale of Caustic Soda with any person in the United States for the purpose of exporting the same unless and until advised by the prospective purchaser that a United States export license covering such Caustic Soda has been duly obtained and the number thereof is furnished.

"Manufacturers will not sell, on and after the above-named date, Caustic Soda for domestic consumption unless the purchaser agrees not to export same nor to sell same for export, and if it is resold in the domestic market to exact or cause to be exacted a similar agreement from each and every subsequent purchaser.

"On and after August 1, 1918, the United States War Trade Board will not license for exportation Caustic Soda to any destination until the applicant has filed a statement showing either—

"(a) That on August 1, 1918, the applicant did not own or have any interest in any contracts for the sale of Caustic Soda to be exported from the United States; or

"(b) A list of all contracts with purchasers abroad existing on August 1, 1918, for the exportation of Caustic Soda which had not been exported on that date, showing (a) the names of the purchasers abroad, or consignees; (b) the dates of the contracts; (c) the quantities; (d) the price paid or contracted to be paid therefor; and, (e) if the applicant on August 1, 1918, owned or had any interest in the title to the Caustic Soda to be exported, the place or places of storage on or about that date, or if in transit on August 1, 1918, from an inland point within the United States, the date of shipment from such point and port of exit in the United States to which such shipment was destined.

"On and after August 1, 1918, applicants for licenses to export Caustic Soda will also be required to state on their applications whether or not they have acquired any title or interest in the Caustic Soda which it is proposed to be exported, and if the Caustic Soda is in existence, the place of storage in the United States, and to agree that in the event an export license is granted, not to ship or permit to be shipped under such license any other Caustic Soda than that specified in the application."

It was further announced by the War Trade Board: "At present, licenses to export Caustic Soda to any colony or country in Europe, Africa, or countries in the Near East will be refused.

"Exporters will facilitate the consideration of applications for licenses to export Caustic Soda to Canada, Central and South America, the West Indies, and the Far East if they file a summary showing the quantities

of Caustic Soda which they exported during the period from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917. Appropriate blank forms on which to file this information (Mimeographed Forms Nos. 1168, 1169, 1170-2), and detailed instructions, may be obtained upon application to any branch office of the War Trade Board."

A limit will be placed upon the amount of Caustic Soda which may be shipped to neutral countries or Allies, it is said, in order to make an equitable distribution of the supplies found available after the requirements of the United States are filled. There are reports in the trade that Japanese interests obtained considerable quantities about the time that the United States entered the war and shipped the bulk of their purchases before restrictions were enforced. There were also heavy shipments to South America.

English firms bought Soda Ash for the Far East, but found it difficult to locate any large amounts of Caustic Soda. The manufacturers had made contracts for delivery over the year 1917 at a price which was very low compared with recent quotations and it is suspected that the high price has proved a temptation to some consumers to sell part of their supplies to exporters. The amount in storage in New York is not believed to be large, but a number of exporters who bought in anticipation of a heavy export demand discovered that they could not obtain licenses and are obliged to pay warehouse charges and insurance pending an opportunity to ship.

Even some export houses of high standing with strong financial backing have been unable to obtain licenses because they cannot show that they were shipping to regular customers in previous years. The new regulations will give the Government exact information about the stocks on hand, where held, and what contracts are in existence for future delivery in foreign countries. This plan will enable the War Trade Board to stop any unfair practices which have been cause for complaint by New York exporters.

### PLANS FOR N. W. D. A. CONVENTION

The Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment of the National Wholesale Druggists Association has sent a letter to members announcing that the coming convention in New York in October will not be conducted on the lavish scale that has marked former meetings on account of war conditions. The letter is signed by Saunders Norvell, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Joseph Plaut, William Hamann, and Jacob Weil. The convention will be held on October 7 to 11 at the Hotel Astor.

There will be no entertainment for the members in the daytime during the week, the programme being strictly business. Tuesday evening will be left open for members to see the city, visit friends and seek their own form of amusement. A circular will be issued this week by Frank M. Bell, of Armour & Co., of Chicago, in behalf of the Committee on Rates and Routes giving full particulars how to get to New York and where they can live at reasonable rates.

The Federal Trade Commission gave a hearing to the attorney of the association last week on the charges of restraint of trade and unfair practices in price-fixing. The association has denied the charges in every detail. The attorney has replied to the Commission's complaint and moved the dismissal of the charges.

Exportation of copra from the Philippine Islands has been prohibited by Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison, who says the action was necessary to conserve cargo space and to assure a supply for the coconut oil mills of the Philippines.

## COAL FOR STORAGE LIMITED

### Fuel Administration Announces Maximum Days' Allowance in Different Sections of the Country—None for Industries Not on Preferred List

The tremendously increasing demand for coal for special war purposes in the Eastern part of the country particularly for the Navy and Transport Service is making it necessary to draw more heavily on the Eastern coal fields than was originally contemplated.

In order to decide how best to secure this coal for these purposes with the least disturbance of the coal supply moving to other industries, a meeting of all State Fuel Administrators East of the Mississippi and also the States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota was held in Washington on Tuesday, August 20.

At this meeting it was decided that to accomplish the desired result it would be necessary to limit the amount of coal storage that industrial plants would be allowed to accumulate and to carry on hand and to fix a uniform amount for each State.

United States Fuel Administrator Garfield announced the basic policy of the Fuel Administration as to storage as follows:

"Coal in excess of that required for current operations shall be delivered to plants not on the Preference List of the War Industries Board only when it is not in demand for use before April 1, 1919, by consumers on said list, namely, railroads, the Federal Government, states, counties, public utilities, retail dealers, or manufacturing plants on the Preference List.

"In carrying out this policy, allowance shall be made for differences in distance from the mines and for differences in transportation conditions which may require more or less storage at the beginning of winter to insure uninterrupted operation until the following spring."

The following report, framed by a committee of State Fuel Administrators aided by officials of the Administration, was adopted by the conference, and concurred in by Dr. Garfield:

"The maximum limits of storage indicated for the several states or parts of states defined hereafter are as follows:

#### MAXIMUM NUMBER DAYS STORAGE BITUMINOUS COAL ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

	STEAM COAL			BY PRODUCT AND GAS COAL		
	Public Utilities	Pref. Indust.	Non-Pref. Indust.	By-Product and Gas Plants	Pref. Indust.	Non-Pref. Indust.
Maine .....	120	90	30	120	90	0
Mass. Vt., N. H., Northern N. Y. . .	90	60	30	90	60	0
Conn., R. I. ....	75	45	20	75	45	0
Southern N. Y., N. J., Del., Eastern Pa. ....	30	30	15	45	30	0
Md., D. C., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Western Ohio .....	30	30	15	45	30	0
Western Pa., W. Va., Eastern Ky., Eastern Ohio .....	30	20	15	45	30	0
Lower Michigan	90	45	20	60	60	0
Ill., Ind., Mo. ....				60	60	0
Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Upper Mich. ....				90	90	0

"It is understood that these limits are mandatory and each Fuel Administrator is expected to see that the different classes of consumers are not allowed to exceed these limits. At the same time, it is understood that particular cases may require special treatment by a State Fuel Administrator.

## BRITISH DYE MERGER COMPLETED

### Two Largest Concerns in Great Britain Amalgamated—Arrangement Includes Right of Both Companies to Use German Patents on Indigo and Vat Dyes

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, September 3—The merger of British Dyes, Ltd., and Levenstein, Ltd., has been practically completed. It carries with it the use by both companies of the German patents on synthetic indigo and vat dyes.

In the Patents Court, recently, British Dyes, Ltd., applied for another group of enemy dye patents. This brings to about 250 the number of German dye patents for which British Dyes have applied in this court.

The patents asked for recently were 2,797 of 1906, Bordeaux red sulphurized dyestuffs; 2,592 of 1907, red vat dyestuffs; 2,769 and 8,162 of 1907, vat dyestuffs; 9,633 of 1910, yellow moncazo dyestuffs; 12,130 and 17,087 of 1910, dyestuffs of the triphenylmethane series; 24,569 of 1910 and 13,550 of 1911, vat dyestuffs; 23,110 of 1911, vat dyestuffs of the anthra quinone series; 6,080 of 1912, new sulphurized dyestuffs; 12,378 of 1912, dyestuffs of the triphenylmethane series; 9,960 of 1913, carbazole sulphonic acids; 10,875 of 1913, indephenol sulphonic acids and leuco compounds thereof; and 11,096 of 1913, sulphurized dyestuffs fast to chlorine.

British Dyes, Ltd., also applied to have vested in the Custodian, and to use the following four "unsealed patents"—that is, late specifications deposited, which the war has prevented being registered as patents at the British Patents Office: 15,163 of 1913, yellow dyestuffs; 12,239 of 1914, arylamino anthraquinones and sulphonic acids; 12,819 of 1914, heterocyclic compounds derived from 8-aminoalizarin, and 14,869 of 1914, arylido-anthraquinone sulphonic acids. They all belonged to the Farbwerke vorm Meister Lucius & Bruning, of Hoechst-au-Main.

The Controller General said the licenses would be granted.

## PREPARING FOR THE FOURTH LOAN

George de Greene, chairman of the Advisory Trades Committee, directing the canvass of the ninety industrial committees of the Rainbow division of the Liberty Loan Committee in greater New York, expressed satisfaction that the drive beginning September 28 will last three weeks instead of four.

"All the real work can be done in three weeks' time," he said. "The experience of three previous campaigns has taught us that it is extremely difficult for workers to bear up under the strain of a prolonged drive. Under the new plan, committee men will be fresher and more enthusiastic. They will attack the hard task ahead of them with vim and will push it through to a successful conclusion."

The chairman of the Chemicals and Drugs Committee is William S. Grey of William S. Grey & Co., 80 Maiden Lane. Hoskinson Gates of the Eagle Picher Lead Co. is chairman of the Paints, Oils and Varnish Committee.

## SALVARSAN RIGHTS OF H. A. METZ

On July 1 H. A. Metz transferred the business of the pharmaceutical department of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company to the H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc. The Federal Trade Commission has granted the Laboratories the licenses for the manufacture of salvarsan, neo-salvarsan and novocain, formerly held by the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, and these products in the future will be manufactured and marketed by the H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc.



## The Drug & Chemical Markets

### MORE ACTIVITY IN BARKS AND BALSAMS

**Prices of Herbs, Leaves and Seeds Tending Upward—  
Opium Declines \$1 an Ounce and Derivatives of  
Opium are Easier in Sympathy.**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Almond Oil, Bitter, 15c	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, 5c
Balm of Gilead Buds, 15c	Ergot, Spanish, 5c
Blood Root, 1c	Jaborandi Leaves, 1c
Buchu Leaves, Short, 10c	Juniper Berries, 1c
	Mandrake Root, 1/2c
Declined	
Digitalis Leaves, 8c	Stramonium Seed, 3c
Opium, \$1	Soap Bark, Whole, 1c

An important feature in the market for drugs and fine chemicals was the announcement of a decline of \$1 an ounce for opium, brought about by larger supplies and keener selling competition. Opium derivatives closed easier in sympathy. Trading is quiet following the holiday. Crude drugs are firm notwithstanding the light demand. Blood root and mandrake root are higher. Prices of buchu and jaborandi leaves have advanced.

Smaller stocks and a stronger statistical position have strengthened various barks and balsams. Herbs, leaves and seeds are more active and prices are tending upward in sympathy with higher quotations abroad coupled with scant supplies here. Beans of all descriptions closed firm, while medicinal gums underwent few price changes. Essential oils closed steady. Bitter almond oil is higher. Miscellaneous drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals steady with no price revisions of importance.

**Almond Oil**—Larger inquiries and the fact that buyers are more readily meeting prices asked by sellers, resulted in increased firmness. Handlers raised quotations 15c to \$12.90@ \$13.10 for bitter almond oil, while artificial, with chlorine traces, is held at \$5.20@ \$5.30 and material free from chlorine at \$5.35@ \$5.55 a pound.

**Arabic Gum**—Lack of demand led to price shading in many quarters. Sellers are asking 50c@51c a pound for firsts and 29c@30c a pound for sorts, as to quality.

**Balm of Gilead Buds**—Increased buying influenced strength and higher prices for spot lots. Most sellers raised values 15c to 70c@85c a pound.

**Balsam Copaiba, South American**—The trend of prices is easy under increased offerings and keener selling competition. Holders are quoting 79c@82c a pound, while some sellers are shading these prices.

**Bismuth**—Prices continue to rule steady. Trading is quiet and holders are repeating prices on the basis of \$3.50 a pound for subgallate. Sales to the Government at \$2.78 a pound were booked.

**Blood Root**—The smallness of supplies both locally and at primary points, continues to give an upward trend to the market. Holders raised prices 1c to 32c @35c a pound.

**Bromine**—Owing to the increased production of domestic supplies an easier tone dominates the market. A large part of the output is not marketed as bromine, but in the form of potassium and sodium bromide and

other salts. Sellers are offering supplies of technical in bulk at 75c@76c a pound.

**Buchu Leaves**—Prices of short leaves are higher due to smaller stocks and larger inquiries. Sellers raised prices 10c to \$1.55@ \$1.60 a pound. Long leaves in most quarters are held at \$1.65@ \$1.70 a pound.

**Calendula Flowers**—A renewal of demand keeps the market firm. Sellers are asking from \$3.50@ \$4.00 a pound as to quality.

**Camphor, Japanese, Refined**—The increased scarcity of supplies and a firmer market abroad led to an upward trend in prices. Holders are offering 2 1/2 pound slabs at \$1.18@ \$1.19 a pound, while some sellers are quoting at higher levels.

**Canary Seed, Spanish**—In response to an order from the Spanish Government prohibiting the exportation of canary seed, prices locally have strengthened and are advancing. Small lots are offered at 26 1/4c while 26 1/2c a pound is generally asked.

**Cassia**—There continues a brisk demand for small quantities at unchanged prices. China goods in cases and in rolls are very scarce, but there is a lack of demand. Holders are quoting 22c@23c for China in rolls and 16c@16 1/2c a pound in cases.

**Cloves**—Supplies are scarce, but the demand lacks animation. Holders are offering Zanzibars at 46 1/2c@ 47c and Amboynas at 61c@62c a pound.

**Codeine**—Makers report a routine business with the market quiet, in sympathy with lower prices for opium. Manufacturers are quoting on the basis of \$7.30 an ounce for sulphate, covering 100-ounce lots. Government awards have been made on the basis of \$7.27 an ounce.

**Codliver Oil, Newfoundland**—Prices are firmer in sympathy with stronger advices from the primary market noting a larger export demand. Holders here are asking \$89@ \$95 a barrel, as to brand.

**Cuttlefish Bone**—Curtailed supplies and limited offerings stimulated an advance in prices. Holders are now asking 49c@51c a pound, showing a net advance of 5c a pound.

**Deer Tongue Herb**—Under moderate offerings and the strong statistical position of the market, prices are firm, but trading continues slow. Sellers are repeating quotations at 23c@24c a pound.

**Gingers**—All kinds remain quiet and unchanged, except Jamaica, which is still tending upward. This is due to a brisk export demand, which has curtailed the spot stock materially. Sellers are now asking 17 1/4c@ 18c a pound.

**Glycerin, C. P.**—Owing to the unwillingness of buyers to meet prices asked by refiners, trading lacked animation. In response to good buying by the Government refiners adhered to prices of 61c@62c a pound.

**Juniper Berries**—The demand lacks animation, but prices rule firm, owing to lack of shipping space and a higher primary market. Holders here are asking 1c higher to 9c@9 1/2c a pound.

**Hydroquinone**—Prices closed firm at the recent advance, owing to a further decrease in supplies and more active inquiries. Sellers are naming from \$2.90@ \$3.00 a pound.

**Mandrake Root**—Owing to supplies being in control of factors in the west prices remain strong. Holders locally raised quotations  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

**Manna**—Reports from primary producing centers state that the new crop is normal both in quantity and quality. No shortage in the supply during the next twelve months is anticipated, as Russia, one of the largest buyers, is out of the market, because of the shortage of shipping. Holders here are naming 99c@ \$1.00 a pound for large flake and 63c@64c for small flake.

**Menthol**—Advices from primary sources abroad to the effect that there will be a curtailment of the crop this year of about one third below normal, created a stronger sentiment among holders here, who are quoting from \$3.50@ \$3.55 a pound.

**Mercury**—Leading selling agents report a steady movement of supplies into consumption, but trading continues of a routine order. Sellers are quoting \$125 a flask of 75 pounds.

**Milk Sugar**—In response to a steady demand and a further decrease in supplies, prices are growing strong. Makers are offering moderate supplies of powdered at 56c @ 58c a pound.

**Morphine**—The market closed easier. Stocks are said to be adequate. Makers are quoting on the basis of \$11.80 an ounce for sulphate for lots of 25 ounces.

**Nutmegs**—Trading is quiet. There were increased offerings of poor assortments. Supplies afloat for America are fair, and no price revisions are expected in the near future. Sellers of Singapore nuts are held at 38c @ 39c a pound.

**Opium**—Prices were lowered to \$23.50 for powdered and to \$24.50 a pound for granular. The decline is attributed to larger supplies which led to keener selling competition. For supplies in cases \$21.50 a pound is named.

**Quinine**—Owing to announcement of shipments of Java quinine from the Dutch East Indies, holders here show an inclination to accept lower prices for spot lots. Domestic makers are quoting 90c an ounce for supplies of sulphate in bulk. Second hands are naming \$1 an ounce for American, and 95c an ounce for Java sulphate.

**Rape Seed**—There is little demand, but prices are steady. Parcels of domestic are offered at 10c @  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c, and small Japan at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 10c a pound.

**Shellac**—In the absence of larger trading, due in part to uncertain shipping facilities, the market is quiet. Spot parcels were held at unchanged prices on the basis of 67c @ 68c for T. N.

**Worm Seed, Levant**—Prices are firm at the recent advance, based on decreasing supplies. Sellers quote from 95c @ \$1 a pound and only small quantities are offered. For American seed  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c @  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound is named.

#### \$5,000,000 FOR DYE INDUSTRY

The House of Commons recently agreed to a grant of one million pounds which is to be devoted to promoting the manufacture of aniline dyes in Great Britain. Part of the money will be used in the form of loans for research to companies making dyes, and for contributions in aid of the extension of plants and buildings. Attention was drawn to the fact that the manufacture of dyes is closely bound up with the manufacture of synthetic drugs as well as explosives, and like them, dyes are essential needs of the country at this time.

### Drug and Chemical Notes

Officials of the Kar-Ru Chemical Company of Tacoma, Wash., are on trial in the Federal Court on the charge of having falsely labeled the proprietary remedies manufactured by this concern. Government agents say that the company makes curative claims for its medicines which are fraudulent.

J. Ragsdale, who operates a digitalis dryer on the Alsea River, near Toledo, Ore., says the scarcity of labor is the only drawback to a heavy production of the drug in that section. He is using a hop dryer and declares that the old idea that the leaves of digitalis must be dried slowly in the shade is a mistaken one. Samples of Oregon digitalis sent to the University of Michigan have been tested and found to be two and a half times as strong as the average lot sent to the University.

The price of quinine in tablet form is "controlled" in Greece so that the retailer is insured a profit of 0.5 drach. per fifty tablets of quinine hydrochloride and 0.35 drach. on the same quantity of quinine-bisulphate tablets.

#### EXPORTS FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO U. S.

In a report to the Department of Commerce, Consul Mabin of Amsterdam, Netherlands, gives the declared value of many articles exported from Amsterdam to the United States for the first six months of 1918 as follows:

Articles	First quarter	Second quarter	Total, 6 months
Bottle Caps .....		\$ 526	\$ 526
Cinchona bark .....	\$ 1,755	.....	1,755
Decolorizing carbon .....	.....	23,678	23,678
Drugs and chemicals .....	301	4,882	5,183
Oils:			
Essential .....	2,082	2,613	4,695
Haarlem .....	4,615	.....	4,615
Paints .....	.....	32,109	32,109
Quinine .....	.....	4,297	4,297
Seeds .....	123,535	139,289	262,824
Spices .....	2,915	.....	2,915

Tobacco has entirely disappeared from this year's exports, besides about 50 other articles which appeared regularly in the export returns of that consulate. The principal causes of the decline of exports this year were lack of shipping facilities and export prohibition. Added thereto is the recent requirement of our Government that the number of the import license appear on all consular invoices, which suspends what export business could be done until those numbers are received.

#### APPLICATION FOR USE OF GERMAN PATENTS

The Reinschild Chemical Company, 47 Barclay Street, New York, has made application to the Federal Trade Commission for licenses under enemy-controlled patents and trade-marks pursuant to the "Trading with the Enemy Act" for the following patents: No. 896,807, dated August 25, 1908, to Karl Dieterich, of Helfenberg, Saxony, Germany, for improvement in agar-agar-cascara products and processes of making same, and No. 943,163, dated December 14, 1909, to Adolph Schmidt, of Dresden, Germany, assignor to Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg, A.G., formerly Eugen Dieterich, a corporation of Germany, for improvement in agar-agar-cascara products.

During the year 1917 the value of oils imported amounted to \$20,980,586. Chemical, medical and pharmaceutical substances and products which were imported in that year totalled \$19,016,965, while paints and dyes to the amount of \$3,688,567 came in from foreign countries.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### MANY CHEMICALS IN SCANT SUPPLY

**Prices Tending Upward Owing to Shortage of Labor and Difficulty in Securing Raw Materials—Acids Disappear from the Open Market**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Bleaching Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Carbonate of Copper, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Carbon Tetrachloride, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Chlorate of Potash, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Caustic Soda, 10c per 100 lbs.	Chlorate of Soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Soda Ash, Bags, 5c per 100 lbs.	Copperas, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Soda Ash, Barrels, 10c per 100 lbs.	Sal Soda, 5c per 100 lbs.
Ammonia Alum, Ground, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Red Prussiate of Potash, 5c lb.
Potassium Lump Alum, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Aluminum Sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

##### Declined

Yellow Phosphorus, 10c lb.	Aluminum Hydrate, Heavy, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Bichromate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Nitrate of Soda, 1c lb.

Buying interest has been keen, and where price changes have occurred the tendency has been again upward. A scarcity of stocks is reported as the primary cause of the firm situation, which has doubtless been brought about because of the general shortage of labor and inadequate supplies of essential raw materials. Instances of weakness have been few, and for the most part negligible as compared with the position of the market as a whole.

Bleaching powder has been the outstanding feature in the heavy chemical market during the interval, and closing quotations were higher than they have been in some time. There is a strong export call for bleach, and because of the light offerings those who have spot stocks are holding at high levels. Caustic soda and soda ash have been in stronger demand, and prices have advanced for spot, and because of the better inquiry forward positions are also quoted higher.

Spot supplies of alums are not large and there is apparently a stronger call for this chemical than has been noted for some time, and holders of any of the various grades are inclined to ask higher prices than have previously been recorded in the New York market. Sal soda is extremely difficult to locate in the local spot market, and only small parcels are being offered by second hands, but prices are so high that it is only in cases where users are in urgent need that they will take on supplies. Scarcity of suitable containers is also hampering the movement of a number of heavy chemicals, and doubtless this is the reason that bleaching powder in export drums has taken such a sharp advance.

Sulphide of soda is another of the items in the general list that is hard to locate on spot and the majority of important sellers were reluctant to name a price at the close. Prices continue more or less nominal on silicate of soda. Chlorate of potash has been very active because there has been a large export call for this material. Caustic potash has ruled quiet with practically no price changes.

The Government continues to take over the bulk of the acids and only scattering stocks are reaching the open market. As a matter of fact the movement of stocks is between producers and consumers. The possible exceptions to this statement may be found in the cases of muriatic and oxalic, but when stocks are located on the open market, prices are so high that

buyers will purchase only when they are in urgent need.

**Acids**—The local acid market is without special feature at this writing, with the exception of oxalic, and offerings have been quite freely made on this material during the week at 41c@42c a pound. At the close of the New York market it could not be learned that there had been any large offerings on the open market on any of the items that fall under the sulphuric heading. Prices that were fixed by the War Trade Board continue in effect, and it is pointed out that where releases are made it must be shown that the transactions are confined to users who are engaged in essential industries. Tartaric acid remains in the same firm position that was previously noted, and spot prices are decidedly firm at 95c a pound and upward for the crystals, and 93c a pound and upward for the powdered acid.

Nominal quotations on cresylic acid were \$1.10 to \$1.20 per gallon for the 95-97 per cent. kind; 75c a gallon, and up for the 50 per cent., and 40c per gallon and up for the 25 per cent. Some small lots of muriatic have been quoted on the open market at 2c to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the 18-degree, in carboys; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the 20-degree, and in the neighborhood of 3c a pound for the 22-degree. Few resale lots of nitric acid have been recorded during the interval, and all factors say that makers continue to work overtime to take care of the Government's needs and their old customers, and for this reason very little material is reaching the open market. On battery acid prices and conditions are without change, and few offerings have been heard during the week. Nominal quotations are 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9c a pound for the 66-degree sulphuric mixture.

**Alums**—The local market on this chemical is still tight. Comparatively scant offerings are being made. As a matter of fact it seems that spot supplies are not large enough to take care of the consumer call for spot material and in some quarters higher prices have been named on all of the items that fall under this general heading. Ammonium lump closed firm at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; ammonium ground at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@6c a pound, and ammonium powdered at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@6c a pound. The New York price of ammonium chrome alum is unchanged at 18c@19c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer, while prices for the potassium chrome are 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@10c a pound. The above prices are higher all along the line than those noted a week ago, and indications are that there will be no declines in view of the underlying strength.

**Aluminum Hydrate**—Consumer call for this heavy chemical is said to be heavier than has been noted in the New York market for some time, and holders are naturally asking higher prices for spot materials. Stocks are only moderate and the demand is reported as unusually heavy at this time. Spot prices are unchanged for the light grade, and stocks in the spot market are available at 17c@17 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound. The heavy material has advanced to 11c@12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound, for spot or prompt shipment. Dealer business has been keen because of the light quantity that has been quoted on spot, and rather wide price ranges have been heard.

**Aluminum Sulphate**—Considerable buying has been reported on this heavy chemical during the week and



in most quarters holders of spot material have advanced their price to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the high test. Some are asking as much as 4c a pound for this grade. The low test, or commercial kind is quoted at unchanged levels of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound as the inside and up to 3c a pound as the maximum. Supplies on hand are said to be only moderate.

**Aqua Ammonia**—Only occasionally have there been any resale lots of this material offered on the open market and where supplies are being released by the Government for outside consumption the price remains at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. The demand is strong from all directions and it is said that the output at this time is barely sufficient to take care of the needs of the Government and the outside requirements as well.

**Arsenate of Lead**—Supplies on spot are only moderate and there has been a tendency in some quarters to advance prices in view of the stronger inquiry. Closing figures were 15c@17c a pound for the paste, and from 31c to 33c a pound for the powdered, according to quantity. Dealer trading has been unusually brisk.

**Barium Chloride**—The demand for this material is apparently getting stronger from day to day and it cannot be learned that there are any large spot quantities to be had in the local market. Quotations for prompt shipment were about \$85 to \$100 a ton for the 99 per cent. prime, and \$65 to \$70 a ton for the 80 per cent.

**Bleaching Powder**—Not in a long time has there been the large demand that is now reported on every hand for bleaching powder. Besides the call from export quarters there is an increasing demand from users in America and the local market has now been pretty well stripped of large spot stocks. Where quotations were obtainable they were higher than last week at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for domestic drums and 4c to  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for export drums.

**Carbonate of Copper**—Only a few offerings have been made on this heavy chemical during the week and the general market continues in a sold-up condition. Prices were more or less nominal at 32c@34c a pound for shipment.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—The market is very firm and wide price ranges continue to be heard because of a great deal of speculation among local dealers. There is very little spot to be had. Where quotations were made on spot they were from 24c to 28c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. In one direction  $28\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound was named.

**Copper Sulphate**—A good volume of business has passed on copper sulphate during the week. Supplies are by no means abundant, but it seems that dealers have been able to take care of orders promptly. Prices were  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the 98-99 per cent. There has been considerable inferior stocks offered, but they have attracted little attention from large users.

**Lead Acetate**—Very little change has been noted insofar as prices are concerned. The broken brown is quoted at  $15\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $16\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound; the white crystals at  $17\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $17\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; the broken cakes at  $16$ c@ $16\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound, and the granulated at  $17\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $18\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. The condition of the market is firm and the demand is steady.

**Potash, Caustic**—Business has been largely of a routine nature and spot prices closed at  $74\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $76\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the high test, and  $61$ c@ $62$ c a pound for the commercial, or low test. Supplies are said to be sufficient to take care of all the business being placed. A good inquiry is noted for forward positions.

**Potassium Prussiate**—The market is very firm and prices are slightly higher at  $\$2.60$ @ $\$2.70$  a pound for

the red, although in one direction it was stated that  $\$2.50$  a pound had been done in the local market. The yellow is in moderate supply with prices about unchanged at  $\$1.10$ @ $\$1.15$  a pound.

**Soda, Caustic**—There has been a better demand and the majority of holders have advanced their price to  $\$4.30$ @ $\$4.60$  per hundred pounds, depending upon quantity and buyer. There is a good inquiry and some are of the opinion that spot figures will hold firm.

**Soda Ash**—A large volume of business has passed on soda ash during the week and some dealers were quoting  $\$3.00$  per hundred pounds for stocks in bags. Material rolling toward New York was quoted at  $\$2.80$  per hundred and up. Barrels are in light spot supply and closing quotations were at  $\$3.10$ @ $\$3.25$  per hundred pounds, according to quantity.

## POTASH DEVELOPMENT IN THE WEST

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Salt Lake City, September 3—The Portland Cement Company of Utah has completed a potash recovery plant to utilize the dust from its mill in this city. The auxiliary plant cost  $\$125,000$  and it is said to be producing a gross income of  $\$800$  a day. The value of the potash being recovered is placed at  $\$425$  a ton, according to figures given out. Engineers from California superintended the construction of the plant, which is patterned after one built in that state, said to be the first of its kind in the United States. The engineers have gone from Salt Lake to Brigham City, Utah, to install a similar plant at the mills of the Ogden Portland Cement Company.

## MAKING SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE

The "Companhia Nacional do Gazethyl" (The National Ethyl Gas Co.), was incorporated at Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1918. The principal object of the company is the manufacture of ethyl gas as a substitute for gasoline, following the formulas discovered and patented by Theophilo Henrique, of Santa Anna, Brazil.

The declared capital of the company is 1,000 contos of réis (about  $\$250,000$  in American currency), and its bankers are the Banco Hypothecario do Brazil.

Its product, "gazethyl," is already being offered and is said to be finding sale during the present scarcity of gasoline, which is selling at as high as  $\$2$  per gallon.

## PIERRE JAY ON WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

The Pioneer Division working in the trades and industries in behalf of the War Savings Stamps movement reports, through David Cummings, that 150 trades and industries in Greater New York have been organized. In a statement recently issued Pierre Jay, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said:

"The War Savings Society stands for community saving. It is often hard for an individual to save by changing his scale of living whether it be in personal expenditure, household budgets or amusements and recreations, if his neighbors and associates are spending just as much as ever on those items and are applying to each expenditure the test, 'Can I afford it?' instead of the test, 'Is it necessary for my health and efficiency?' which the President says should be the test in war time. But most people will gladly save if they find that others with whom they associate daily are also sacrificing comforts and conveniences, and unnecessary expenditures for the purpose of helping the Government. The War Savings Society makes organized saving easy where individual saving was hard."

## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### PRICES OF INTERMEDIATES HIGHER

**Government Requirements Said to Be Increasing—  
Dyewoods and Dye Bases Still Scarce—Coal Tar  
Crudes Steady**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Aniline Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Fine Annatto, 1c lb.
Aniline Salts, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Seed Annatto, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Benzylchloride, Technical, 1c lb.	Cochineal, Silver Teneriffe, 2c lb.
Benzidine, Base, 3c lb.	Common Gambier, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Alpha-Naphthylamine, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	COAL-TAR COLORS
Beta-Naphthylamine, 1.4c lb.	Acid Black, 2c lb.
Benzol, $\frac{1}{4}$ c gal.	Direct Black, 2c lb.
Phthalic Anhydride, 1c lb.	Bismarck Brown, R, 2c lb.
Acid H, 2c lb.	Direct Brown, 3c lb.
Benzaldehyde, 5c lb.	Direct Violet, 5c lb.
Meta-Nitroparatoluidine, 5c lb.	Erythrosine, 10c lb.
Para-Nitranilin, 2c lb.	Rhodamine, 6G, 25c lb.
Declined	
Meta-Nitraniline, 5c lb.	Benzoic Acid, 3c lb.
Monochlorbenzol, 5c lb.	Benzoate of Soda, 5c lb.

Prices in the spot market continue to move upward on a number of the important items in the general list, particularly some of the intermediates that have been comparatively quiet for some time. It is stated that the advance in quotations is due to increasing Governmental requirements, coupled with a general shortage of some of the materials that enter into the production. It is also pointed out that the demand from outside sources is stronger than it has been for some time.

Where price changes have occurred in the market for dye bases and dyewood the trend has been upward. Importers complain of a shortage of spot supplies on every hand, and with very little material now reaching this port from primary points, spot quotations on some of the articles are unobtainable. The demand appears to be getting stronger from day to day, and in some cases there is keen buying interest displayed on the part of the Government. The call for all tanning materials is especially large, with supplies by no means adequate to fill the orders promptly. The Government's embargo on the importations of practically all dye bases and dyewoods continues in force and supplies on hand are rapidly becoming depleted. Stocks are allowed to come in only when special permits are secured from the Government.

Coal tar crudes have been steady during the interval and few price changes have been recorded. Benzol, which has been neglected for some time, is in slightly better inquiry and in some quarters higher prices are named. Supplies are still sufficient to take care of a great deal more business. Only routine business has passed on naphthalene flake and quotations closed at about the same levels of a week ago. Phenol has ruled steady, with a fair demand and supplies are moderate. Government prices continue on toluol.

Offerings of "H" acid have been few for spot goods and it is said that deliveries to outside channels cannot be made before October. The majority of holders in this market have again advanced their price. A firmer feeling is noted in the aniline oil market since the call for export continues strong. A better demand is reported for benzidine base, and for para-amidophenol, both the base and the hydrochloride. There is very little dimethylaniline to be had on the open

market and where quotations are made unusually high prices are asked. Benzoate of soda and benzoic acid have ruled quiet and prices are a shade lower with supplies ample to take care of more business.

All coal-tar colors have held firm with several advances noted. There is a good call for direct black and rhodamines. A good volume of trade is coming from foreign countries, especially South America.

### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—The foreign material is in light supply and the prime Chinese hen egg is in limited quantity. Offerings under \$1.28 have not been heard in the open market during the interval. Where quotations are obtainable they are in the neighborhood of \$1.30 a pound. No material change has been noted in blood albumen which is quoted at 90c a pound as the minimum and up to 95c a pound as the maximum, quantity and buyer being the determining factor. Egg yolk has ruled comparatively quiet at 46c@48c a pound. No. 1 spray process has shown no great consumer interest as none of the material is to be found. The price is nominally 73c a pound. Holders of the vegetable albumen are asking from 66c to 68c, with strength noted, due to scant spot supplies.

**Cochineal**—It is understood that some stocks of cochineal are afloat, but because importers are booked well ahead the bulk of these materials will go into immediate consumption, and will not reach the open market upon their arrival at this port. The opinion is expressed that were there large spot quantities available \$1.00 a pound could be procured for the silver Teneriffe or rosy black varieties. Below \$1.00 a pound has been named for these grades, but only small quantities were involved, and the price named was between 80c and 90c a pound. The gray black is in good demand and supplies are only moderate. Prices have ranged from 70c to 75c a pound. Inability of importers to obtain shipping space for the movement of stocks from primary points is the chief reason given for the present tight condition of the market, and according to leading factors in the local market there is nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate improvement in the situation.

**Cutch**—Supplies of the Rangoon in boxes are unusually light on spot and holders are asking 23c to 24c a pound. The demand continues strong for all grades and the tendency of prices is upward. The slab, or South American grade of cutch is still out of the local market, and where sales have passed only small odd lots have been involved, and sellers have been able to obtain unusually high prices. The Borneo is quoted at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. Stocks of this grade to arrive are quoted at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound.

**Divi Divi**—So far as can be learned the War Trade Board has not taken restrictions off importations of divi divi, and the last large sale of this material that was recorded in this market is said to have gone through at \$80 a ton. Most importers say they are still far behind in their orders, and that there is no prospect of a change. In some quarters it is said that spot stocks in quantity at this time would undoubtedly bring \$84 a ton, which is the highest price that has been recorded in this market in years.

**Fustic**—Arrivals have fallen off to such an extent that those who have materials are inclined to ask

higher prices. Stick fustic is unusually scarce and when obtainable in the spot market the quotation is about at the unchanged levels of \$44@55 a ton, depending on quantity and point of origin. The chips continue to move in steady volume toward consumers at 3½c@5½c a pound, while the 51-degree is quoted at 13¼c@14c a pound. The same strength that has been noted on all grades of fustic continues. Not a little interest is being manifested on the part of the Government for all grades of fustic, and supplies in the spot market are far from ample to take care of the call.

**Gambier**—Despite the reports that have been heard in a number of directions to the effect that an easier condition was prevailing on the various grades of gambier, the majority of holders of spot stocks in the New York market at the close were quoting with a great deal of firmness at approximately the same prices that were noted a week ago. Most factors state that the call from all directions is heavy and that supplies are hardly sufficient to fill orders promptly. Common gambier is quoted at 22c@22½c a pound; Singapore cubes No. 1 at 31c@32c a pound, and the Java cubes are in an unchanged position at 20c@21c a pound, sellers' views. So far as can be learned there have been no offerings of plantation gambier in the open market during the interval.

**Indigo**—Trading in natural indigo is routine. The Bengal material is held at about 5c a unit, quotations per pound being from \$3.00 to \$3.50, according to quality, amount and seller. Oudes and Kurpah grades show no change, the range continues at \$2.25@2.75 a pound. No new business has been traced for the Guatemala which is attracting little notice at \$2.25@2.75 a pound. Madras is quoted at 90c@\$1.00 a pound, and the paste 24c@26c a pound. All materials are apparently going into the usual channels, either under contract or for immediate consumption. This condition applies to both grades, although the synthetic form shows a little more activity. The production is somewhat limited since there are only two or three sources of manufacture of the synthetic.

**Logwood**—Few shipments of logwood have arrived during the week owing to the restrictions on importations. Closing quotations were \$50@55 a ton for the stocks, f. o. b. New York, and in the neighborhood of \$45 a ton prevailing at primary points. The chips are unchanged at 3½c@5½c a pound; the solid at 21c@22c a pound; the 51-degree Twaddle at 11c@11¼c a pound, and the crystals unchanged at 21c@26c a pound, according to quantity. All of the above materials are in light supply on spot and the stocks and the sticks are particularly hard to locate. It is pointed out that there are large quantities of sticks to be moved from Mexico, but on account of the shortage of bottoms, it is difficult to get stocks moving toward the port of New York. Special permits must be secured from the Government for the movement of any stocks since recent restrictions that were placed by the War Trade Board are still in effect.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—Supplies of benzol are still ample to take care of more business and prices have not advanced materially despite the better interest that is being manifested on the part of large consumers. A slightly better inquiry is reported on this crude and it is stated that trading in the local market has shown some improvement during the week. Prices closed at 24c a gallon, as the inside, and 25c a gallon as the maximum. The prevailing price was apparently 24½c a gallon. It is interesting to note that the 90 per cent. benzol is now quoted at higher levels than the 100 per cent. This condition is due to the stronger demand for the

90 per cent. and with spot supplies light quotations were from 26½c to 27½c a pound.

**Naphthalene**—Prices have not changed during the interval, and there was apparently sufficient spot stock in the New York market at the close to take care of a better consumer demand. The ball material is quoted at unchanged levels of 10¼c@10½c a pound for spot, and with considerable inquiry concerning forward positions there is a great deal of underlying strength to the situation. Prime flake naphthalene is moving fairly well with prices ranging from 9c to 9½c a pound. Perhaps 8½c a pound could be done on firm bids, but since there has been a great deal of inferior flake offered, dealer speculation has been keen. To say the least the market has ruled quiet.

**Phenol**—A slightly better inquiry has been noted during the week for phenol. There are no large surplus stocks on hand, and holders of spot materials are not inclined to do a great deal of shading at this time in view of the better inquiry that is said to be coming in from most all directions. The need of the Government for this crude is still large and no great quantities have accumulated irrespective of the light demand that was reported up to a week ago. Closing quotations were 44c@44½c a pound, according to quantity and seller. In one or two directions 43½c a pound was heard as the inside, but it could not be learned that any large quantities were involved at the last named figure.

**Toluol**—Little material is reaching the open market because where releases are being made by the Government transactions are confined between producer and user. As a matter of fact there is really no market on toluol because of the large stocks that must go into the manufacture of munitions. Prices that were fixed by the War Trade Board of \$1.50@\$1.55 a gallon continue in vogue.

#### Intermediates

**Acid H**—Offerings are light as there is not a great deal of spot to be had and in some quarters prices are slightly higher. Manufacturers are only working on contract basis. It is understood that outside deliveries cannot begin until October. Inquiries for contract were heard and prices stood at \$3.00 or lower. Spot quotations closed at approximately unchanged levels of \$3.25@\$3.40 a pound. Leading factors in the local market say that they are well sold-up for the time being, and there is some reluctance to quote on forward positions.

**Acid, Naphthionic**—The output of this acid is large enough to take care of present orders and doubtless on firm bids prices quoted in the open market could be shaded. As a matter of fact nothing new has been recorded during the week. Trading has been chiefly of a routine nature, and prices are unchanged at \$1.20@\$1.30 a pound for the refined, and \$1.05@\$1.15 a pound for the crude.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—Supplies on spot are fully ample to take care of all the business that is being placed. Quotations show little change from those of a week ago with 42c@44c a pound prevailing for the refined on spot, and 31c@33c a pound as the prevailing price for the crude, spot and over the month of September. It is stated in some quarters that the inquiry is stronger.

**Aniline Oil and Salts**—The majority of holders of spot oil and salts have again advanced their price in view of the stronger call for export. Supplies are by no means large and closing quotations were from 28c to 30c a pound for the oil, according to buyer and

(Continued on page 30)



## The Foreign Markets

### FEW SALES AT DRUG AUCTIONS

**Little Demand Except for Honey—Large Arrivals of Jamaica Sarsaparilla and Ipecac—Seeds and Balsams Higher—Cloves Lower**

*(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

London, Sept. 3—Sales at the Drug Auctions were limited, the demand being small except for honey. There were large arrivals this week of Jamaica sarsaparilla and ipecac.

The market is higher on balsam tolu, canary, cumin and dill seed, and on opium.

There is a firmer tendency in citric acid, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, guaiacol carbonate and phenazone.

Prices are easier for benzoin, and oil of juniper.

Cloves and pimento are lower.

Milk sugar cannot now be imported without a license, which is not likely to be readily granted, as the Government will purchase and import on their own account, fixing a price to be paid by users.

Formaldehyde has been a very great trouble to many large buyers, but some supplies having been landed, the Government has allowed the distribution to consumers of a certain quantity at the fixed price of £150 per ton. Makers of potassium bromide are supplying their regular customers with very small quantities at the reduced price but second hand holders ask from 9s to 9s 6d for Japan and American.

Export licenses for cocaine and quinine are very difficult to obtain, and both of these articles are steadily rising.

Camphor (refined) remains scarce and firm. English bells at 4s 10d and flowers at 4s 9d per pound.

### FOREIGN NOTES

The controller of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office in England has revoked the order of April 13, 1917, by which persons or companies in the United Kingdom might apply for a grant or renewal of letters patent, or the registration of a trademark on behalf of persons whose names were in the "statutory list" of those with whom trading was forbidden by proclamation under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1915. When permission was given to make such an application on behalf of a person with whom trading was forbidden, the applicant was entitled to transact all necessary business. The revocation now gives notice that all things heretofore permitted by the licenses are henceforth prohibited.

The United Kingdom Linseed Oil Consumers' Association, it has been stated in the House of Commons, was formed to allocate linseed oil to the various trades. Allotments in excess of 5 cwt. monthly are made only to members of the Association, but any trader is eligible for membership at an annual subscription of two guineas.

The German military administration has discovered large deposits of graphite near Baia de Fier in the Rumanian wooded Carpathians. An area of several thousand square meters in the Oltetz Valley is covered with graphitic detritus, but the mineral occurs chiefly in spathic iron ore, containing 50-70 per cent of free carbon.

### Notes on New York Imports

Frame & Company received a large importation of cassia, aggregating over 196,000 pounds. Old & Wallace received a consignment of 128,000 pounds.

An importation of about 192,000 pounds of sage leaves and 26,150 pounds of uva ursi were consigned to A. Stallmann & Co., and 11,000 pounds of senna leaves to J. L. Hopkins & Company.

Middleton & Company received a consignment of about 21,600 pounds of nutmegs from the West Indies.

Over 16,000 pounds of West India nutmegs comprised an importation by Gillespie Brothers & Company.

E. Fougere & Company are credited with recent importations of over 900 pounds of various medicinal preparations.

The Nucoa Butter Company received an importation of over 1,746,000 pounds of coconut oil in bulk from the Far East.

Invoices of sulphate of quinine, amounting to about 113,000 ounces, arrived here recently and were about equally divided between McKesson & Robbins, and Balfour, Williamson & Company.

About 15,000 pounds of nutmegs, which recently arrived for Central American ports, were consigned to the Colonial Bank.

A large importation of nutmegs, comprising over 243,000 pounds, is credited to Frame & Company.

Arrivals of refined camphor covered about 35,000 pounds consigned equally to the American Camphor Refining Co. and G. H. Bonner & Company.

Over 11,000 pounds of benzoin gum were imported by the Dodge & Olcott Company.

About 200 pounds of bloodsuckers were consigned to the Midwood Chemical Company.

### JAPAN'S FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce reports that at the end of 1916 there were 24,335 fertilizer factories, 45,470 fertilizer dealers, and 1,100 fertilizer importers in Japan. The amount of fertilizers produced was valued at 61,111,914 yen (\$30,433,733), including 12,895,735 yen (\$6,422,076) of compound fertilizers, 9,483,988 yen (\$4,723,026) of animal fertilizers, 18,805,280 yen (\$9,365,029) of vegetable fertilizers, 19,841,208 yen (\$9,880,922) of mineral fertilizers, and 85,703 yen (\$42,680) of miscellaneous goods. The imports of foreign goods were 34,699,740 yen (\$17,280,471).

### POTASH DISCOVERY IN CANADA

*(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Ottawa, Canada, September 3—Thirty miles north of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, an immense deposit of potash sodium sulphate has been found in the bed of a dried-up lake. It is two and one-half miles long by one mile wide. Experts state that it contains many million tons of this mineral and will be very easily worked. Claims have been staked covering the whole area and operations will be begun at once. The richness of the discovery is verified by Prof. McLaren of the Saskatchewan University, who has examined samples of the mineral. A branch railway will be built connecting the field with Maple Creek.

## REVIEW OF THE EXPORT SITUATION

### Port and Railroad Congestion Relieved By Exports Control Committee—Routes and Rates to South America, Africa and the Far East

Commercial shipping continues under very strict restrictions, and only a limited amount of tonnage is available for general freight. Almost every vessel of over 2,500 tons is being operated for the government. In the distribution of boats the Ship Control Committee of the United States Shipping Board must necessarily be governed by the changing demands of the moment. Bottoms are constantly being shifted from one service to another on very short notice. Great uncertainty for shippers is the natural result, and scheduled sailing dates are a thing of the past, says the National City Bank in its monthly publication, "The Americas." Vessels are frequently completely booked before they arrive in port, and alertness is required in obtaining space.

Despite existing difficulties, the congestion which was so marked during the early months of the year has been practically cleared up. Better co-ordination between the land and water transportation systems has been the underlying cause of the improvement. No freight can be brought forward to the coast without a permit from the General Operating Committee of the Railroad Administration. The steamship company is obligated to remove all goods for which it has pledged space under penalty of being forbidden to receive further goods from interior points. The recent formation of the Exports Control Committee has also helped to expedite shipments.

#### Work of Exports Control Committee

This committee is composed of representatives of the War Department, the Navy Department, the Railroad Administration, and the Ship Control Committee. A fifth member represents the traffic executives in charge of Allied traffic. The work of this recently appointed body is to supervise and direct the routing of export freight to seaboard ports with the purpose in view of avoiding congestion at any particular port or along any particular road. Under the present system, however, of diverting shipments from one road to another, some difficulty is experienced in tracing goods which have gone astray.

At the present time all the regular English lines are under the control of the British Ministry of Shipping and space is available only for government orders. Rates are \$3.50 per cu. ft. or \$6.50 per 100 lb. The French Commission controls all steamers sailing for French ports, with space at \$60 plus 10 per cent per ton. All the regular lines flying the Italian flag are also under government control and cargo is of an essential nature. However, occasional sailings to Allied ports of call by what are known as "outside" boats offer an opportunity to export goods of a more general nature to these countries. Rates on the "outside" vessels are: to Great Britain, \$5.50 per cu. ft. or \$11 per 100 lb.; to France \$4.00 per cu. ft. or \$8.00 per 100 lb.; to Italy \$3.00 per cu. ft. or \$6.00 per 100 lb.

To the neutral European nations, space is available at long intervals. Only foodstuffs are being carried to Holland. To Christiania, Norway, sailings are quite frequent. Space to Greece must be obtained through the Greek consul here. Preference is given to "essentials" on all shipments to Spain. Limited service is also being carried on to Portugal. All vessels plying between the United States and the above neutrals belong to the country of destination. Freight rates are: Portugal, \$3.50 per cu. ft. or \$6.50 per 100 lb.;

Greece, \$340 per ton; Norway, \$2 per cu. ft. or \$4 per 100 lb.; Sweden, \$3 per cu. ft. or \$6 per 100 lb.; Denmark, \$3 per cu. ft. or \$6 per 100 lb.; Spain, \$60 plus 5 per cent per ton.

#### Shipments to South America

In the allocation of vessels to the East Coast of South America, preference is naturally being shown to American interests. A few lines which never previously operated further south than the Caribbean, have been sending vessels to Buenos Aires. Packing house supplies no longer predominate, and the freight carried to the River Plate is very general. Rates are \$30 for sailing vessels and \$35 for steamers. To the West Coast, connections are maintained by several through sailings per month. Commodity rates prevail. It is expected that six of the chartered Japanese vessels will be placed in the nitrate service shortly. One or more boats leave weekly for the Canal, where transshipment can be effected to Ecuador, Peru and Chile. Service to the West Indies and Central America continues satisfactory.

Obtaining space to South Africa is very difficult, as nearly all the cargo carried is covered by priority orders. Occasionally schooners are allocated with the rate \$35 plus 5 per cent per ton. Sailings to West Africa are more frequent with rates also around \$35. Service to the Dutch East Indies will be resumed early next month, but the cargo will be subject to Holland authorization. No boats are loading for Singapore at the present time. It is rumored that a regular route will be established to the Philippines in the near future. A sailing vessel has been allocated with a freight rate of \$48 per ton and is loading for Manila, to which port there has been a dearth of available space for several months. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha intends to inaugurate a service between New York and Calcutta and this should ameliorate the situation to India. At the present time there is only one boat loading and this vessel is already filled with priority orders. Rates range as high as \$65 per ton. One sailing per month to Japan is maintained by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Rates are \$50 per ton and 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the freight consists of steel and steel plates.

#### Trans-Pacific Trade

A considerable improvement has taken place in the shipping situation on the Pacific Coast, and this is doubtably one of the reasons why the Railroad Administration decided not to abolish the through bill of lading on shipments to the Far East. Two American shipping companies are operating boats for the U. S. Shipping Board, and several Japanese lines, among them the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, are also plying between Japan and Pacific ports of call. Rates to Japan are \$30 and the Chinese ports \$35 per ton.

The revision of the procedure for licensing shipments for exportation to our Allies is the most important development which has taken place on the export side of the control of foreign trade. The Supplemental Information Sheet X 11, which caused so much protest among exporters on the ground that they could not truthfully fill it out, has been abolished. In the future, exporters must show that after August 12 they have not purchased or acquired or taken any step in manufacturing any goods for export to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, or Italy before receiving the required license. Applications must also show that permission to import has been granted by the Government of the Allied country to which shipment is intended. Thus, the useless consumption of materials and labor will be avoided by preventing the manufacture of articles which may not be exported from this country or which the Government of destination country does not want.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE** — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	.71	—	.72
Acetone	.254	—	.254
Acetphenetidin	2.90	—	3.05
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials	—	—	—
Agar Agar, See Isinglass	—	—	—
No. 1	.85	—	.86
No. 2	.80	—	.81
No. 3	.70	—	.71
Alcohol 188 proof	—	—	4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	—	4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	—	—	5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	.914	—	.92
97 p.c.	.944	—	.95
Denatured, 180 proof	.68	—	.69
188 proof	.69	—	.70
Aldehyde	1.25	—	1.45
Almonds, bitter	.41	—	.45
Sweet	.28	—	.29
Meal	.35	—	.37
Alolin, U. S. P. powd.	.58	—	1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—	—
Ambergris, black	10.00	—	14.00
Grey	.20	—	.23
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P. lb.	—	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	—	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	.75	—	.76
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd. lb.	.14	—	.144
Hypophosphite	—	—	2.15
Iodide	—	—	4.30
Molybdate, Pure	—	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	—	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	.25	—	.26
Gran.	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	—	—	1.15
Per sulphate	—	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.50	—	.60
Salicylate	1.60	—	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums gal.	5.30	—	5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butters of Antimony)	.18	—	.20
Needle powder	.13	—	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	.35	—	.72
Antipyrine, bulk	19.50	—	20.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	—	—	31.20
Arca Nuts	.34	—	.39
Powdered	.44	—	.45
Argols	.16	—	.18
*Arsenic, red	.65	—	.66
*White	.10	—	.11
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P. 1-oz. v.	—	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P. 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	.70	—	.85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	—	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	.50	—	.60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.45	—	3.65
St. Thomas	3.75	—	3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—	—
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	—	—	3.50
Salicylate	—	—	3.55
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	—	3.30
Tannate	—	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	.074	—	.084
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	.084	—	.09
Bromine, tech., bulk	.75	—	.79

\*Nominal.

†Fixed Government price.

## WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

## GLYCERINE

By using:—

## NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

## THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

## W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

Burgundy Pitch	.044	—	.05
*Imported	—	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide	—	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.50	—	1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	11.50	—	12.25
Hydrobromide	10.70	—	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	8.00	—	8.05
Phosphate	14.00	—	15.00
Sulphate	15.00	—	16.00
Calcium Glycophosphate	1.80	—	1.85
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.05
Iodide	—	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	.21	—	.23
Sulphocarbonate	1.02	—	1.07
Calomel, see Mercury	—	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	—	1.174
Square of 4 ounces	—	—	1.184
16's in 1-lb carton	—	—	1.21
24's in 1-lb cartons	—	—	1.20
32's in 1-lb. carton	—	—	1.20
Cases of 100 blocks	—	—	1.18
Japan, refined, 24-lb. slabs	1.18	—	1.19
Monobromated, bulk	3.75	—	3.80
Cantharides, Chinese	.99	—	1.00
Powdered	1.15	—	1.20
Russian	3.95	—	4.20
Powdered	4.55	—	4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	—	—	.084
lbs. bulk	—	—	.09
Cascia, C. P.	.45	—	.49
Cerium Oxalate	.60	—	.62
Chalk, prec. light, English	.044	—	.044
Heavy	.034	—	.03
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P.	—	—	—
crystals, bottles incl'd	1.58	—	1.60
100 lb. lots	—	—	.054
Charcoal Willow, powdered	.07	—	.09
Wood, powdered	.15	—	.24
Chlorine, liquid	—	—	.70
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	5.30	—	5.40
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	—	—	1.05
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	—	—	.35
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	—	—	.35
Sulphate	—	—	2.50
Cinnabar	—	—	2.70
Civet	—	—	.45
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	—	—	.85
Oleate	—	—	.96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	11.00	—	11.25
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	—	—	11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.25	—	.27
Cases, fingers	.36	—	.37
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	—	9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	—	8.20
Phosphate, Bulk	6.80	—	6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	7.30	—	7.35
Colloidal, U. S. P.	.41	—	.45

\*Nominal.

*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	Nominal
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.48
Spanish Apples	lb.	.35
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars,	—	—
20 p.c.	lb.	1.63
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	—	—
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78
Coumarin, refined	lb.	32.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.684
Cresote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.49
Jewelers large	lb.	1.70
Small	lb.	1.68
French	lb.	.44
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34
Reeds	lb.	4.90
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.10
Spanish	lb.	1.05
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.27
Washed	lb.	.35
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.27
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.35
Formaldehyde	lb.	1.40
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45
*Gold	lb.	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.61
Drums and bbls., added	lb.	.614
C. P. in cans	lb.	.63
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.604
Saponification, loose	lb.	.414
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.374
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.35
Guaicol, liquid	lb.	19.90
Guarana	lb.	1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	8.45
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.10
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb.	.45
Pacific Coast, 1917 Prime	lb.	.24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P. 10 gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles	gross	7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.90
Ichthyol	lb.	—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	3.00
Crystals	lb.	3.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80
Russian	lb.	7.50
See Agar Agar	—	—
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	3.20
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.29
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	2.95
Licorice, Mass. Syrian	lb.	.29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49
Lupulin	lb.	1.05
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.20
Glycophosphate	lb.	4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65
Iodide	lb.	4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30
Sulphate, Epsom Salts tech	—	—
100-lbs.	3.374	3.45
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.624
Manganese Glycophosphos	lb.	4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65
Iodide	lb.	4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60
Manna, large flake	lb.	.99
Small flake	lb.	.62
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	—	125.00
Bisulphate	lb.	1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	.95
Powdered	lb.	.97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	.93
50 p.c.	lb.	1.30

\*Nominal.

†Govt. fixed price.



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomet, Amer.....lb.	2.00
Corrosive Sublimat. cryst.....lb.	1.84
Powdered, Granular.....lb.	1.79
Iodide, Green.....lb.	4.25
Red.....lb.	4.35
Yellow.....lb.	4.25
Red Precipitate.....lb.	2.19
Powdered.....lb.	2.25
White Precipitate.....lb.	2.34
Powdered.....lb.	2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	15.00
Milk, powdered.....lb.	16
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	17.17
Morphine, Acet. bulk.....oz.	11.80
Sulphate, bulk.....oz.	11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans.....lb.	15.90
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	25
Irish.....lb.	11
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	12.00
Tonquin.....oz.	24.00
Grain Cab.....oz.	18.50
Tonquin.....oz.	38.00
Druggists.....oz.	29.90
*Synthetic.....oz.	30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	27
Sulphate.....lb.	27
Novocain (See Procaine).....lb.	7
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	13
Powdered.....lb.	16
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	21.50
Granular.....lb.	24.50
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	23.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50
Papain.....lb.	4.70
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	43
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	0.57
Cream White.....lb.	0.74
Lily White.....lb.	13
Snow White.....lb.	15
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	5.50
*Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	1.70
Red.....lb.	1.80
Pilocarpine.....lb.	16.00
Piperin.....lb.	13.00
Poppy Heads.....lb.	95
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.50
Bicarb.....lb.	70
Bisulphate.....lb.	45
C. P.....lb.	75
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.).....lb.	1.25
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	1.05
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk.....oz.	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	2.15
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.75
Lactophosphate.....oz.	25
Permanganate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.35
Salicylate.....lb.	2.00
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.31
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	7.00
Procaine, oz. bottles.....lb.	1.50
5 gr. bottles.....lb.	1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	90
50-oz. tins.....oz.	91
25-oz. tins.....oz.	92
5-oz. tins.....oz.	94
1-oz. tins.....oz.	95
Second hands, Java.....oz.	1.00
*Amsterdam.....oz.	1.00
*German.....oz.	1.00
*Java.....oz.	1.00
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	1.05
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	7.75
Rochelle salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	7.95
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	46.75
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	35.00
U. S. P., Insoluble.....lb.	33.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	29.75
Sandalwood.....lb.	60
Ground.....lb.	65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	45.00
Powdered.....lb.	46.00
Scammony, resia.....lb.	2.95
Powdered.....lb.	3.05
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	63.75
Silver Nitrate, 50-oz. lots.....oz.	70
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	17
Green, pure.....lb.	17
Ordinary.....lb.	14
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	25
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.....lb.	2.75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd. bbls. lb.	10.00
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	65
*Nominal.	

## WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE  
all grades

## SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.

## Spot and Future

THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY  
13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

Sodium, Cacodylate.....oz.	2.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10.....lb.	50
Granular, c. b. 10.....lb.	52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.....lb.	67
Granular, U.S.P.....lb.	77
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	1.10
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	13
Recryst.....lb.	17
Dried.....lb.	25
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	92
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	12
Tungstate.....lb.	27
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	45
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.....lb.	47
Aromatic, U. S. P.....lb.	48
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.....lb.	49
Ether Comp.....lb.	56
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	3.75
Strychnine Bromide, bulk.....lb.	1.18
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.50
Nitrate.....lb.	24
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25
Strychnine Alk., cryst.....oz.	1.80
Acetate.....oz.	1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	56
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	1.18
Sulphonamide, 100-oz. lots.....lb.	1.50
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	13.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00
Sulphur, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.25
Flour com'l bags.....100 lbs.	4.05
Flowers.....100 lbs.	4.25
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	10
Kegs.....per keg	4.95
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	67
U. S. P.....lb.	73
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	49
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	13.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	16.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	28
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	1.00
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.	
*Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	4.60
Artificial.....lb.	07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	
Vanillin.....oz.	80
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist. hbl.....gal.	1.18
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	21
Chloride.....lb.	14.75
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	4.00
Metallic, C. P.....lb.	43
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	34

## Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	Nominal
*Glacial.....lb.	19.75 Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	2.50
*Benzoic from gum.....lb.	2.90
U. S. P. ext. toluol.....lb.	3.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	13.75
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	13.75
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45
Camphoric.....lb.	4.30
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. lb.	44
1-lb. bottles.....lb.	52.75
5-lb. bottles.....lb.	51
50 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	48
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25
Chrysophanic.....lb.	6.20
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	82
Powdered.....lb.	82.75
Second hands.....lb.	92
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.05
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	3.62
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.55
Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.45
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.190.....lb.	25
Hydrobromic, conc.....lb.	2.40
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.....lb.	18
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....lb.	1.20
*Nominal.	

Hydrochloric, 10 p.c. tech. lb.	40
20 p.c. tech.....lb.	50
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	2.50
U. S. P., 10 p.c.....lb.	65
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII.....lb.	2.15
U. S. P. IX.....lb.	2.25
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	6.50
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	Nominal
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	20
Oleic, purified.....lb.	23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	46
*Picric, kegs.....lb.	50
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P.....lb.	45
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	35
Pyrogallie, resublimed.....lb.	3.20
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	2.90
Pyroigneous, purified.....gal.	12
Technical.....gal.	12.75
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	1.10
Stearic, triple pressed.....lb.	26
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	07
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks. ton	28.00
*Sulphurous.....lb.	Gov. pr.
Tannic.....lb.	1.40
U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.48
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	86
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	85
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	12.90
Artificial, chlorine traces.....lb.	5.20
Free from chlorine.....lb.	5.35
Amber, crude.....lb.	2.30
Rectified.....lb.	2.50
Anise.....lb.	1.10
Bay.....lb.	2.75
Bergamot.....lb.	5.70
Synthetic.....lb.	3.50
Bois de Rose.....lb.	4.75
Cade.....lb.	1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.....lb.	80
Camphor, heavy gravity.....lb.	12
Japanese, white.....lb.	22.75
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	8.25
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.....lb.	2.20
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.40
Redistilled, U. S. P.....lb.	2.75
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	1.20
Cedar Wood.....lb.	20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	20.50
Citronella, Ceylon, drums.....lb.	49
Java.....lb.	65
Cloves, can.....lb.	3.25
Bottles.....lb.	3.35
Copaiba.....lb.	90
Coriander.....lb.	22.00
Cubeb.....lb.	7.75
Cumin.....lb.	10.10
Erigeron.....lb.	3.00
Eucalyptus, Australian.....lb.	70
Fennel, sweet.....lb.	4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....lb.	10.50
Bourbon (Reunion).....lb.	9.00
Turkish.....lb.	4.75
Ginger.....lb.	7.75
Gingergrass.....lb.	1.25
Hemlock.....lb.	12.50
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	14.00
Twice rect.....lb.	14.25
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	5.65
Garden.....lb.	7.75
Spike.....lb.	1.10
Lemon, U.S.P.....lb.	1.15
Lemongrass, Native.....lb.	1.40
Limes, Expressed.....lb.	5.50
Distilled.....lb.	2.25
Linaloe.....lb.	5.00
Mace, distilled.....lb.	2.40
*Mustard, natural.....lb.	24.00
Artificial.....lb.	24.25
Neroli, bigarade.....lb.	80.00
Petalae.....lb.	90.00
Artificial.....lb.	24.00
Nutmeg.....lb.	2.40
Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.35
Sweet, West Indian.....lb.	1.90
Italian.....lb.	2.60
*Orris Concrete.....oz.	6.00
Origanum, Imitation.....lb.	40
Patchouli.....lb.	30.00
Pennyroyal, domestic.....lb.	1.75
Imported.....lb.	1.20
Peppermint, tins.....lb.	4.70
Bottles.....lb.	4.95
Bulk.....lb.	4.40
*Nominal.	

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Petit Grain, So. America.....lb.	3.50	3.60
French .....	8.50	8.65
Pinus Sylvestris .....	—	6.50
Pumilio .....	—	6.00
Rose, French .....	—	28.00
Synthetic, red .....	—	36.00
Rosemary, French .....	1.10	1.15
*Safrol .....	.45	.47
Sandalwood, East India .....	13.40	13.60
*Sassafras, natural .....	2.30	2.40
Artificial .....	.40	.45
Savin .....	7.00	7.25
Spruce .....	1.10	1.15
Spearmint .....	3.75	3.85
Tansy, Amer. ....	3.25	3.30
Thyme, red, French .....	1.85	2.00
White, French .....	2.00	2.10
*Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	—	—
Wintergreen, leaves, true .....	5.00	5.10
Birch, Sweet .....	4.00	4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.85	—
Wormseed .....	—	90
Wormwood, Dom. ....	4.55	4.80
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon .....	15.00	15.50
Manila .....	40.00	41.00
Artificial .....	10.00	10.50

## OLIBORINS

Aspidium (Malefera) .....	17.50	18.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles .....	4.50	5.50
Cubeb .....	7.00	7.25
Ginger .....	3.50	3.60
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) lb.	6.75	7.50
*Pepper, black .....	—	7.00
Malefera .....	12.00	12.20
Mullein (so-called) .....	5.00	5.25
Orris, domestic .....	4.00	4.50
Imported .....	—	20.00

## Crude Drugs

## BALSAEMS

Copaiba, Para .....	.60	.63
South American .....	.79	.82
Fir, Canada .....	5.90	6.00
Oregon .....	1.72	1.75
Peru .....	3.30	3.40
Tolu .....	1.00	1.05

## BARKS

Angostura .....	.38	.39
Basswood Bark, pressed .....	.18	.21
Blackhaw, of root .....	.13	.39
of Tree .....	.21	.22
Buckthorn .....	.22	.23
Calisaya .....	.74	.84
Cascara Sagrada .....	.17	.19
Cascarilla, quills .....	.30	.23
Siftings .....	.11%	.13%
Chestnut .....	.09	.10
Cinchona, red quills .....	.89	1.20
Broken .....	.84	.95
*Yellow "quills" .....	.74	.81
*Broken .....	—	—
*Loxa, pale, ls. ....	—	—
*Powdered, boxes .....	—	—
*Maracibo, yellow, powd. lb.	.12	.14
Condurango .....	.12	.14
Cotton Root .....	.13	.14
Cramp (true) .....	.50	.52
Cramp (so-called) .....	.11	.12
Dogwood, Jamaica .....	.08%	.10
Elm, grinding .....	.08%	.10
Select bds. ....	.17%	.19%
Ordinary .....	.08	.10
Hemlock .....	.07	.07%
Lemon Peel .....	.09%	.10%
Mezereum .....	.22	.23
Oak, red .....	.06%	.07
White .....	.04%	.05
Orange Peel, bitter .....	.05%	.06
Malaga, sweet .....	.11	.11%
Trieste, sweet .....	.12%	.13
Prickly Ash, Southern .....	.13%	.14%
Northern .....	.14%	.16
Pomegranate of Root .....	.39	.42
of Fruit .....	.30%	.31
*Quebracho .....	—	—
Sassafras, ordinary .....	.13	.14
Select .....	.18	.19
Simaruba .....	.69	.75
*Soap, whole .....	.15	.16
Cut .....	.18	.19
Crushed .....	.15	.16
Wahon of Root .....	.41	.43
of Tree .....	.19%	.20%
*Nominal.	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

## Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK  
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS  
ESSENTIAL OILS  
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

## Fritzsche Brothers

New York  
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Willow, Black .....	.07	.08
White .....	.15	.15%
White Pine .....	.07	.08
White Poplar .....	.04	.04%
Wild Cherry .....	.09	.16
Witch Hazel .....	.06	.06%

## BEANS

Calabar .....	.59	.62
St. Ignatus .....	.23	.24
St. John's Bread .....	.30	.32
Tonka, Angostura .....	1.00	1.10
Para .....	.65	.68
Surinam .....	.69	.74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	4.45	5.90
Cuts .....	2.95	3.15
Bourbon .....	2.20	3.00
South American .....	2.95	3.20
Tahiti, White Label .....	1.55	1.60
Green Label .....	—	1.50

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary .....	1.22	1.25
*XX .....	1.27	1.30
Powdered .....	1.37	1.40
Fish .....	.35	.40
Horse, Nettle, dry .....	.72	.90
Juniper .....	.09	.09%
Laurel .....	.07%	.08%
Poke .....	.11	.12
Prickly Ash .....	.11	.12
Saw Palmetto .....	.13	.14
Sloe .....	.48	.52
Sumac .....	.05	.06

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	.91	.95
Powdered .....	1.10	1.15
Borage .....	.59	.69
Calendula .....	3.50	4.00
Chamomile, German .....	—	—
*Hungarian type .....	.48	.55
Roman .....	.99	1.08
Spanish .....	.42	.50
Clover Tops .....	.22	.23
Dogwood .....	.15	.16
Elder .....	.29	.31
Insect, open .....	.29	.33
Closed .....	.38	.39
*Powd. Flowers and stems lb.	.32	.34
Powd. Flowers .....	.34	.36
*Kouso .....	—	—
Lavender, ordinary .....	.19	.23
Select .....	.30	.34
Linden, with leaves .....	.33	.35
Without leaves .....	.47	.49
Malva, blue .....	3.05	3.10
Black .....	.40	.45
Mullein .....	1.75	1.85
Orange .....	1.95	2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy .....	.05%	.06
Poppy, red .....	.95	.98
Rosemary .....	.68	.69
Saffron, American .....	.39	.42
Valencia .....	15.95	16.40
Tilia (see Linden)	—	—

## GUMS

Aloes, Barbados .....	1.08	1.13
Cape .....	.18%	.19
Curacao, cases .....	.09	.09%
Socotrine, whole .....	.74	.79
Powdered .....	.78	.85
*Nominal.	—	—

Ammoniac, tears .....	1.42	1.47
Powdered .....	1.47	1.50
Arabic, firsts .....	.50	.51
*Seconds .....	—	—
Sorts Amber .....	.29	.30
Powdered .....	.33	.35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ....	1.80	2.00
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	2.00	2.25
Benzoin, Siam .....	1.35	1.50
Sumatra .....	.33	.42
Catchu .....	.20	.23
*Chicle, Mexican .....	1.00	1.15
Damar Batavia, No. 1 .....	.29	.30
Euphorbium .....	.22	.25
Powdered .....	.27	.30
Galbanum .....	1.35	1.45
Gamboge .....	1.80	1.85
Guaiac .....	1.25	1.30
Hemlock .....	.80	.90
Kauri No. 1 .....	.53	.55
King .....	.49	.59
Mastic .....	1.45	1.50
Myrrh, Select .....	.65	.70
Sorts .....	.50	.55
Siftings .....	.43	.49
Olibanum, siftings .....	.13	.14
Tears .....	.15	.17
Sandarac .....	.71	.72
*Senegal, picked .....	.34	.39
Sorts .....	.28	.30
Spruce .....	.63	.72
Thus, per bbl. ....	280.13	290.13
*Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	2.75	2.90
*Seconds .....	2.50	3.20
*Thirds .....	2.75	2.95
*Turkey, firsts .....	—	—
*Seconds .....	—	—
*Thirds .....	—	—

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite .....	.34	.40
Balmory .....	.10	.12
Bay, true .....	—	—
Belladonna .....	1.25	1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops.....lb.	.17	.19
Buchu, short .....	1.55	1.60
Long .....	1.65	1.70
Cannabis, true, imported.....lb.	3.45	3.55
American .....	.38	.40
Catnip .....	.08	.10
Chestnut .....	.05	.06
Chiretta .....	.45	.48
*Coca, Huanuco .....	—	—
*Truxillo .....	.53	.55
Coltsfoot .....	.19	.21
*Conium .....	—	—
Corn Silk .....	.10%	.11%
Damiana .....	.17	.19
Deer Tongue .....	.26	.29
Digitalis, Domestic .....	.36	.39
Imported .....	.42	.44
Eucalyptus .....	.08	.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera .....	.18	.19
Grindelia Robusta .....	.09%	.11%
*Hembane, German .....	—	—
Russian .....	1.40	1.90
Domestic .....	1.30	2.05
Henna .....	.30	.31
Horehound .....	.22	.23
Jaborandi .....	.29	.30
Laurel .....	.12%	.12%
Life Everlasting .....	.09	.10
Liverwort .....	.29	.34
Labellia .....	.08	.10
Rue .....	.30	.32
*Marjoram, German .....	—	—
*French .....	.49	.51
Motherwort herb .....	.15	.16
Peppermint .....	.76	.81
Peppermint, American .....	.17%	.19
Peppermint, German .....	.29	.32
Pichi .....	.09%	.11%
*Prince's Pine .....	.31	.32
Plantain .....	.13	.15
*Pulsatilla .....	6.45	6.50
Queen of the Meadow .....	.08	.09
Rose, red .....	1.23	1.29
Rosemary .....	.13	.14
Rue .....	.41	.45
*Sage, Austrian, stemless.....lb.	—	—
*Grinding .....	—	—
Greek, stemless .....	23%	23%
Spanish .....	.19	.19%
Savory .....	.25	.26
Senna, Alexandria, whole.....lb.	1.16	1.19
Half Leaf .....	.83	.90
Siftings .....	.38	.42
Powdered .....	.40	.42
Tinnevely .....	.14	.19
Pods .....	.17	.19
Skullcap .....	.15%	.17%
*Nominal.	—	—

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Spearmint American .....	lb.	.19½	.20½
Squaw Vine .....	lb.	.27	.30
Stramonium .....	lb.	.18	.19
Tansy .....	lb.	.09	.11
Thyme, Spanish .....	lb.	.11	.11½
French .....	lb.	.13	.13½
Uva Ursi .....	lb.	.21	.24
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.07½	.08
Wormwood imported .....	lb.	.26	.30
Yerba Santa .....	lb.	.07	.07½

## ROOTS

Aconite, U. S. P. ....	lb.	.38	.50
Powdered .....	lb.	.42	.55
German .....	lb.	—	—
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—
Alkanet .....	2.20	2.40	
Althea, cut .....	lb.	.75	.80
Whole .....	lb.	.33	.35
Angelica American .....	lb.	.43	.45
German .....	lb.	—	—
Arnica .....	lb.	.80	.95
Arrowroot, American .....	lb.	.24	.25
Bermuda .....	lb.	.54	.59
St. Vincent .....	lb.	.39	.44
Bamboo Brier .....	lb.	.05	.06
Bearsfoot .....	lb.	.09	.10
Belladonna .....	lb.	2.22	2.60
Powdered .....	lb.	2.30	2.70
Berberis, Aquifolium .....	lb.	.19	.20
Blood .....	lb.	.12	.14
Bth .....	lb.	.32	.35
Blueflag .....	lb.	.29	.30
Bryonia .....	lb.	.29	.30
*Burdock, Imported .....	lb.	.19	.20
American .....	lb.	.18	.19
Calamus, bleached .....	lb.	—	1.35
Unbleached, natural .....	lb.	.15	.16
Cohosh, black .....	lb.	.11	.12
Blue .....	lb.	.10	.10½
Colchicum .....	2.70	2.75	
Colombo, whole .....	lb.	.22	.23
Comfrey .....	lb.	.20	.22
Culver's .....	lb.	.14	.15
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English .....	lb.	.29	.30
American .....	lb.	.29	.31
Doggrass Dom. ....	lb.	.42	.45
Cut Bermuda .....	lb.	.30	.32
Echinacea .....	lb.	.28	.29
Elecampane .....	lb.	.08	.08½
Galangal .....	lb.	.09	.09½
Gelsemium .....	lb.	.08½	.09
Jentian .....	lb.	.16	.16½
Powdered .....	lb.	.19	.22
Geranium .....	lb.	.06	.07
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached .....	lb.	.16	.17
Bleached .....	lb.	.24	.25
*Ginseng, Cultivated .....	lb.	—	—
Wild, Eastern .....	lb.	—	—
Northwestern .....	lb.	13.00	15.00
Southern .....	lb.	8.00	12.00
Golden Seal .....	lb.	.54	.56
Powdered .....	lb.	5.80	6.10
Hellebore, Black .....	lb.	.95	1.00
White, Domestic .....	lb.	.21½	.22
Powdered .....	lb.	.25	.28
Imported .....	lb.	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena .....	lb.	3.25	3.30
Powdered .....	lb.	3.40	3.50
Rio .....	lb.	3.15	3.20
Jalap, whole .....	lb.	.55	.60
Powdered .....	lb.	.65	.70
Kava Kava .....	lb.	.17½	.19
*Lady Slipper .....	lb.	.73	.75
Licorice, Russian, cut .....	lb.	.74	.75
Spanish natural bales .....	lb.	.30	.31
Selected .....	lb.	.31	.33
Powdered .....	lb.	.32	.34
*Lovage, American .....	lb.	.73	.75
Manaca .....	lb.	.25	.26
Mandrake .....	lb.	1.10½	1.11½
Musk, Russian .....	lb.	1.90	2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold .....	lb.	.23	.26
Verona .....	lb.	.23	.24
Finger .....	lb.	1.95	2.05
Pareira Brava .....	lb.	.32	.33
Pellitory .....	lb.	.28	.30
Pink, true .....	lb.	.41	.42
Pleurisy .....	lb.	.18	.19
Poke .....	lb.	.05	.06
Rhatany .....	lb.	.13	.15
Rhubarb Shensi .....	lb.	.82	.90
Chips .....	lb.	.62	.65
Cuts .....	lb.	.75	2.50
High .....	lb.	.62	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	lb.	.78	.81
American .....	lb.	.40	.45
Mexican .....	lb.	.65	.75
Senega, Northern .....	lb.	1.05	1.10
Southern .....	lb.	1.00	1.05
*Nominal.			

## WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop &amp; Co., Inc.

116 Beekman St. New York

## BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,

INCORPORATED

10 Bridge Street, New York

## OFFER

Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed  
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Serpentaria .....	lb.	.45	.50
Skunk Cabbage .....	lb.	.17	.20
*Snake, Black .....	lb.	.34	.35
Canada natural .....	lb.	.34	.38
Stripped .....	lb.	.45	.50
Spikenard .....	lb.	.29	.30
squill, white .....	lb.	.13	.14
Stillingia .....	lb.	.12½	.13½
Stone .....	lb.	.09	.10
*Turmeric, Aleppy .....	lb.	.08½	.08½
China .....	lb.	.10	.10½
Madras .....	lb.	.12½	.12½
Unicorn false (helonias) .....	lb.	.44	.47
True (Alettris) .....	lb.	.45	.49
Valerian, Belgian .....	lb.	1.30	1.35
*German .....	lb.	—	—
Japanese .....	lb.	1.10	1.12
Yellow Dock .....	lb.	.11	.14
Domestic .....	lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla .....	lb.	.09	.11

## SEEDS

*Anise, Levant .....	lb.	—	—
Spanish .....	lb.	.26	.26½
Star .....	lb.	.26	.26½
Canary, Spanish .....	lb.	.15½	.16
South American .....	lb.	.16	.16½
Caraway, African .....	lb.	.55	.55½
*Dutch .....	lb.	—	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached .....	lb.	.80	.85
Celery .....	lb.	.43	.44
Colchicum .....	lb.	3.70	3.80
Conium .....	lb.	.39	.40
Coriander, Bombay .....	lb.	.11½	.12
Morocco, Unbleached .....	lb.	—	—
Mogador, Unbleached .....	lb.	.10½	.11
Natural .....	lb.	.14½	.15
Cumin, Levant .....	lb.	.17½	.19
Malta .....	lb.	.18½	.19½
Morocco .....	lb.	.11½	.11½
Dill .....	lb.	.18½	.19
Fennel, French .....	lb.	.16½	.16½
*German, small .....	lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small .....	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole .....	per bbl.	18.25	18.75
Ground .....	lb.	.10½	.11½
Foenugreek .....	lb.	.12½	.13
Hemp, Manchurian .....	lb.	.06½	.06½
*Russian .....	lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white .....	lb.	.06½	.06½
Larkspur .....	lb.	.32½	.33
Lobelia .....	lb.	.29½	.30½
Mustard, Bari, Brown .....	lb.	—	—
Dutch .....	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown .....	lb.	.15½	.16
California, brown .....	lb.	.21	.21½
Chinese .....	lb.	.11½	.11½
English, yellow .....	lb.	.28	.29
Parsley .....	lb.	.19½	.20½
Poppy, Dutch .....	lb.	—	—
Russian blue .....	lb.	.78	.79
Indian .....	lb.	.39	.40
Quince .....	lb.	1.14	1.24
Rape, English .....	lb.	.09½	.10
Japanese small .....	lb.	.10	.10½
Domestic .....	lb.	.11	.12
Sabadilla .....	lb.	.44	.49
Stramonium .....	lb.	1.45	1.50
*Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	lb.	1.88	2.00
Kombe .....	lb.	.07	.07½
Sunflower, domestic .....	lb.	.07	.07½
South American .....	lb.	.07	.07½
*Nominal.			

Worm, American .....	lb.	.08½	.09½
Levant .....	lb.	.95	1.00

## SPICES

Capsicum, African pods .....	lb.	.20	.21
Japan .....	lb.	.14½	.15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 .....	lb.	.30	.31
China, Selected, bales .....	lb.	.16	.16½
Saigon genuine .....	lb.	.57	.58
Cassia Buds .....	lb.	.27	.28
Chilies, Japan .....	lb.	.16	.16½
Mombasa .....	lb.	.28½	.29
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	lb.	.29	.31
Cloves, Amboynas .....	lb.	.61	.62
Zanzibar .....	lb.	.46½	.47
Ginger, African .....	lb.	.12½	.13
Cochin "D" .....	lb.	.19	.20
Jamaica, white good .....	lb.	.17½	.18
Japan .....	lb.	.12	.12½
Mace, Banda, No. 2 .....	lb.	.50	.51
Batavia, No. 2 .....	lb.	.46½	.47
Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb.	.38	.39
Pepper, black, Sing .....	lb.	.26½	.27
White .....	lb.	.32½	.33
Pimento .....	lb.	.08	.08½

## WAXES

Bayberry .....	lb.	.35	.36
Bees, Yellow, crude .....	lb.	.42	.43
Yellow, refined .....	lb.	.63	.64
White .....	lb.	.49	.50
Candelilla .....	lb.	.95	.96
Caranuba, Flor. ....	lb.	.90	.91
No. 1 .....	lb.	.85	.86
No. 3 .....	lb.	.75	.76
Ceresin, Yellow .....	lb.	.16	.17
White .....	lb.	.18	.20
Japan .....	lb.	.24	.25
Montan, crude .....	lb.	.55	.56
Bleached .....	lb.	.34	.35
Ozokerite, crude, brow .....	lb.	—	—
"Green" .....	lb.	—	—
Refined, white .....	lb.	—	—
Domestic .....	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow .....	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, refd 120 deg. m.p. .....	lb.	.12½	.13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p. ....	lb.	.14½	.15½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed .....	lb.	.22	.23½
Double pressed .....	lb.	.23½	.24
Triple pressed .....	lb.	.25½	.26

## Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c. ....	lb.	.17	.17½
56 p.c. ....	lb.	.28½	.29
70 p.c. ....	lb.	.45	.46
80 p.c. ....	lb.	.42½	.43½
*Glacial Gov. pr. ....	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump .....	lb.	.05½	.05½
Ground .....	lb.	.05½	.06
Powdered .....	lb.	.05½	.06
Chrome .....	lb.	.20½	.21½
Potash lump .....	lb.	.09½	.09½
Ground .....	lb.	.09	.09½
Alum, Potash, Powdered .....	lb.	.08½	.09½
Soda, Ground .....	100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq. ....	lb.	.04½	.05
Sulph., high grade .....	lb.	.03½	.04
Low grade .....	lb.	.02½	.03
Aluminum hydrate light .....	lb.	.17	.17½
Heavy .....	lb.	.11	.12½
Arsenic, white .....	lb.	.09½	.17
Red .....	lb.	.65	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	lb.	.38	.43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. lb.	lb.	—	.08½
20 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	—
18 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	—
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. .....	lb.	.19	.21
Sul Ammoniac, gray .....	lb.	.22½	.23½
Granulated, white .....	lb.	.23½	.24
Lump .....	lb.	1.00	1.10
Sulphate, foreign .....	100 lbs.	—	—
Domestic .....	100 lbs.	8.00	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. ....	lb.	—	—
65 p. c. ....	lb.	—	—
47 p. c. ....	lb.	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry .....	lb.	.05	.05½
Barium, chloride .....	ton	85.00	100.00
Dioxide .....	lb.	.28	.30
Nitrate .....	lb.	.11½	.12½
Barytes, floated, white .....	ton	31.00	38.00
Off color .....	ton	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. ....	lb.	.03½	.04½
*Nominal.			



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Calcium Acetate, .....100 lbs.	—	4.00
Carbide, .....ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	24.00	—26.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—
Solid, second hands.....ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands.....ton	40.00	—43.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.....lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Carbon tetrachloride.....lb.	.29	— .31
Copper Carbonate.....lb.	.32	— .34
Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.....lb.	.09 1/2	— .09 3/4
Second hands.....lb.	.08 1/2	— .09
Powdered.....lb.	.10 1/2	— .11 1/2
Copperas, f.o.b. works, 100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined.....gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls. lb.	—	.05
48 p. c. in carboys.....lb.	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys.....lb.	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.....lb.	.15 1/4	— .16 1/4
Broken Cakes.....lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Granulated.....lb.	.17 1/4	— .18 1/4
Arsenate, powdered.....lb.	.31	— .33
Paste.....lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate.....lb.	Nominal	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.09 1/2	— .09 3/4
Foreign.....lb.	—	—
Red, American.....lb.	—	.10 1/4
Sulphate, basic.....lb.	—	.08 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry.....lb.	—	.09 1/4
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.....lb.	—	.10 1/4
English.....lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate.....lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution.....gal.	.15	— .19 1/2
Magnesium, f.o.b. Cal.....lb.	42.00	—44.00
f. o. b. N. Y.....lb.	62.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,		
18 deg. carboys.....lb.	.02 1/4	— .02 1/2
20 deg. carboys.....lb.	.02 1/4	— .02 1/2
22 deg. carboys.....lb.	.02 1/4	— .03 1/2
Nickel oxide.....lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single.....lb.	.14	— .15
double.....lb.	.12	— .13
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys lb.	.06 1/2	— .06 3/4
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08 1/2	— .09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	.05 1/4
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	.05 1/4
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	.06
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	.06 1/4
Phosphorus, red.....lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Yellow.....lb.	1.13	— 1.15
Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental.....bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92.....lb.	.74 1/4	— .76 1/4
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.45	— .45 1/2
Carbonate, calc.....lb.	.68	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.40	— .41 1/4
Powdered.....lb.	.38	— .38 1/4
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	350.00	—370.00
Prussiate, red.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Yellow.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Saltpetre, Granulated.....lb.	.27 1/2	— .27 1/2
Refined.....lb.	.31 1/4	— .31 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
In bbls.....100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.26
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.	4.30	— 4.60
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.		
Sodium Bichromate.....lb.	5.75	— 6.10
Bisulphate.....lb.	.24 1/2	— .25
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Chlorate.....lb.	.24 1/2	— .25 1/4
Cyanide.....lb.	.38 1/4	— .40
Hypsulphite, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Kegs.....100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.60
*Nitrate, tech.....lb.	—	4.10
Refined.....lb.	.06 1/4	— .07
Nitrite.....lb.	.26	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow.....lb.	.52	— .53
Silicate, 60 p.c.....100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.30
40 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.60
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.00
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.....lb.	.08 1/2	— .09
40 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—
f. o. b. Baltimore.....ton	—	—
Sulphuric Acid		
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.....ton	18.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.....ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.....ton	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.	Nominal	—
Tin, bichloride.....lb.	—	—
Zinc, carbonate.....lb.	.22	— .24
Chloride.....lb.	.15 1/4	— .16
Oxide.....lb.	.13 1/4	— .18
Sulphate.....lb.	.05	— .05 1/4

## WHERE TO BUY

**For Prompt Delivery:**  
**Calcined Carbonate of Potash!**  
**Prussiate of Potash!**

**A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY**

644-652 Greenwich Street

New York City

Also:

**Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials**  
**and Other Chemicals**

**ZINC OXIDE**

Lead Free

**Katzenbach & Bullock Co.**

New York Trenton Chicago

Boston San Francisco



**L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, Inc.**

100 William St. Est. 1890 New York

San Francisco Los Angeles

**Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials**  
**and Accessories**

## COAL-TAR CRUDE

Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	.24	— .25
(90 p.c.).....gal.	.26 1/4	— .27 1/4
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	1.15	— 1.25
50 p.c.....lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.....lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U. S. P.....lb.	.19	— .21
Cresote oil, 25 p.c.....gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 20 p.c.....lb.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls.....lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 3/4
Flake.....lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Phenol.....lb.	.44	— .44 1/2
Pitch, various grades.....ton	10.00	— 20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhitegal.	.19 1/4	— .23 1/4
Crude heavy.....gal.	.14	— .17
*Toluol, pure.....gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c.....gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol, pure water white.....gal.	.45	— .55

## INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic.....lb.	2.75	— 2.80
*Acid Benzoic Crude.....lb.	Nominal	—
Acid H.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Acid Naphthionic, Crude.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Refined.....lb.	.31	— .33
Acid Sulphanilic, crude.....lb.	.42	— .44
Refined.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Base.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloridelb.	4.00	— 4.60
*Aminoazobenzene.....lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil, drums extra.....lb.	.28	— .30
Aniline Salts.....lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red.....lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.).....lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzaldehyde.....lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Benzidine Base.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Benzidine Sulphate.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzoate of Soda.....lb.	2.80	— 3.00

\*Nominal.

Benzylechloride.....lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Diaminodiphenol.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
o-Dianisidine.....lb.	—	—
Dichlorobenzol.....lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorobenzol.....lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorobenzol.....lb.	.15	— .18
Diethylaniline.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Dimethylaniline.....lb.	.76	— .80
Dinitrobenzol.....lb.	.35	— .37
m-Dinitrobenzene.....lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorobenzene.....lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrochlorobenzol.....lb.	.40 1/2	— .40 3/4
Dinitrophenol.....lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol.....lb.	.54 1/2	— .57
*Dinitrotoluol.....lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine.....lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Dioxynaphthalene.....lb.	—	—
"G" Salt.....lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene.....lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline.....lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylantraquinone.....lb.	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol.....lb.	.48	— .52
Monothylaniline.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalenediamine.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
a-Naphthol.....lb.	.65	— .70
b-Naphthol, Technical.....lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed.....lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine.....lb.	.61	— .63
b-Naphthylamine.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitranilin.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene.....lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol.....lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene.....lb.	1.65	— 1.65
p-Nitrotoluol.....lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Nitrotoluol.....lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol.....lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	3.00	— 3.40
p-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Phthalic Anhydride.....lb.	3.80	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol.....lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U. S. P.....lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical.....lb.	5.75	— 7.25
Tetranitromethylamine.....lb.	2.55	— 2.50
Tolidin.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
o-Tolidine.....lb.	2.05	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure.....gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.....gal.	.35	— .40

## COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black.....lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue.....lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown.....lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin.....lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Acid Orange.....lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II.....lb.	.60	— .80
Acid Orange III.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red.....lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet.....lb.	.95	— 1.25
Acid Violet 10 B.....lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright.....lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium.....lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.....lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange.....lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste.....lb.	10.00	— 11.50
Alkali Blue, Domestic.....lb.	9.00	— 12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported.....lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Alpine Red.....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine.....lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Azo Yellow.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade.....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O. Dom.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O. Imp.....lb.	—	—
Benzo Purpurine 10 B.....lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Benzo Purpurine 4 B.....lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Bismarck Brown R.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Chrome Black, Dom.....lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.....lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue.....lb.	2.50	— 3.75
Chrome Green, Dom.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Chrysoidine R.....lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Chrysophine, Domestic.....lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported.....lb.	11.00	— 12.50
Congo Red.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Crystal Violet.....lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.....lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Direct Black.....lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Direct Blue.....lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue.....lb.	2.50	— 6.00
Direct Brown.....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux.....lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Direct Yellow.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Direct Fast Yellow.....lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet.....lb.	2.60	— 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals.....lb.	18.50	— 20.00

\*Nominal

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Erythrosine .....	lb.	11.50	-14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.....	lb.	3.25	-4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.....	lb.	4.60	-5.00
Pur Black, extra .....	lb.	2.40	-3.10
Pur Brown B .....	lb.	2.00	-3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.....	lb.	8.50	-10.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.....	lb.	12.00	-12.50
Geranine .....	lb.	8.75	-9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant.....	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste .....	lb.	1.75	-2.00
Indigotine, conc. ....	lb.	4.25	-5.00
Indigotine, paste .....	lb.	1.50	-2.50
Induline Base .....	lb.	1.75	-2.50
Magenta Acid, Domestic.....	lb.	4.25	-5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported.....	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals .....	lb.	7.50	-9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered.....	lb.	5.00	-6.50
Metanil Yellow .....	lb.	2.30	-2.75
Medium Green .....	lb.	5.00	-6.00
Methylene Blue, tech. ....	lb.	3.10	-3.50
Methyl Violet .....	lb.	3.30	-3.50
Naphthol Green .....	lb.	2.50	-2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	lb.	.85	-1.00
Nigrosine, sps. sol. ....	lb.	.75	-1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue.....	lb.	.75	-1.05
Jet .....	lb.	.80	-1.00
*Naphthylamine Red .....	lb.	6.75	-7.50
Oil Black .....	lb.	.85	-1.20
Oil Orange .....	lb.	2.00	-2.50
Oil Scarlet .....	lb.	2.00	-2.50
Oil Yellow .....	lb.	1.80	-2.50
Orange, R. G., contract .....	lb.	2.00	-2.25
Orange Y, conc. ....	lb.	1.00	-1.25
Oxamine Violet .....	lb.	6.50	-7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.....	lb.	20.00	-23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic .....	lb.	3.50	-4.00
Ponceau .....	lb.	1.80	-2.50
Prinuline, Dom. ....	lb.	5.00	-6.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.....	lb.	80.00	-85.00
Scarlet 2R .....	lb.	3.25	-4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom. ....	lb.	2.25	-2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.....	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Sulphur Black .....	lb.	.40	-.65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard .....	lb.	.90	-1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c. ....	lb.	1.10	-1.75
Sulphur Black 150 p.c. ....	lb.	1.50	-2.15
Sulphur Blue-Black .....	lb.	3.10	-3.65
Sulphur Brown .....	lb.	.12	-.50
Sulphur Green .....	lb.	1.75	-2.50
Sulphur Navy Blue .....	lb.	1.40	-1.75
Sulphur Yellow .....	lb.	1.10	-1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic .....	lb.	1.70	-1.80
Tartrazine, Imported .....	lb.	1.25	-1.40
Uranine, Domestic .....	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss .....	lb.	8.00	-8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.....	lb.	5.00	-6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.....	lb.	9.50	-11.00
Victoria Green .....	lb.	5.00	-8.00
Victoria Red .....	lb.	8.25	-9.00
Victoria Yellow .....	lb.	6.50	-8.00
Yellow for wool .....	lb.	1.50	-2.25

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine .....	lb.	.33	-.34
Seed .....	lb.	1134	-1234
Carmino No. 40 .....	lb.	4.25	-4.75
Cochineal .....	lb.	.78	-1.00
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal .....	lb.	3.00	-3.50
Oudes .....	lb.	2.25	-2.75
Gbatemala .....	lb.	2.25	-2.75
Kurpahs .....	lb.	2.25	-2.75
Madras .....	lb.	.90	-1.00
Madder, Dutch .....	lb.	.264	-.294
Notgalls, blue Aleppo .....	lb.	—	—
Chinese .....	lb.	.334	-.344
Persian Berries .....	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
China .....	lb.	.09	-.104
Turmeric, Madras .....	lb.	1134	-1234
*Alepey .....	lb.	—	—
Pubna .....	lb.	104	-114

## DYEWOODS

Barwood .....	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips .....	lb.	.17	-.20
Fustic, sticks .....	lb.	44.00	-55.00
Chips .....	lb.	.034	-.054
Hyperric, chips .....	lb.	.09	-.10
Logwood Sticks .....	ton	50.00	-55.00
Chips .....	lb.	.034	-.054
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips .....	lb.	.15	-.17

## EXTRACTS

Archil, Double .....	lb.	.154	-.174
Triple .....	lb.	.18	-.20
Concentrated .....	lb.	.22	-.29
*Nominal.			

## WHERE TO BUY

**E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.**  
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

**Aniline Dyestuffs  
Dyewood Extracts  
Industrial Oils  
Chemicals**

Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes .....	lb.	.234	-.254
Liquid .....	lb.	.14	-.144
Tablet .....	lb.	.134	-.14
Cudbear, French .....	lb.	—	—
*English .....	lb.	—	—
*Concentrated .....	lb.	—	—
Flavine .....	lb.	1.00	-1.50
Fustic, Solid .....	lb.	.274	-.284
Liquid, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.134	-.15
Gall .....	lb.	.29	-.30
Hematin Extract .....	lb.	.13	-.14
Crystals .....	lb.	.21	-.23
Hyperic, liquid .....	lb.	.30	-.32
Indigo, natural for cotton.....	lb.	.50	-.54
For wool .....	lb.	.30	-.32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure .....	lb.	—	-.550
Logwood, solid .....	lb.	.21	-.22
Crystals .....	lb.	.21	-.26
51 deg., Twaddle .....	lb.	.124	-.134
Contract .....	lb.	.104	-.104
Osage Orange—			
Powdered .....	lb.	—	-.25
Paste .....	lb.	.06	-.12
Persian Berries .....	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., lia.....	lb.	.07	-.074
Sumac, see tanning.			

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg .....	lb.	1.25	-1.30
Blood, imported .....	lb.	.90	-.95
Domestic .....	lb.	.65	-.70
Prussian Blue .....	lb.	.80	-.90
Solute .....	lb.	.95	-1.00
Turkey Red Oil .....	lb.	.13	-.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy .....	lb.	.134	-.144

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla .....	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi .....	ton	84.00	-86.00
Hemlock Bark .....	ton	15.00	-16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. ....	ton	60.00	-62.00
Bark, S. A. ....	ton	45.00	-50.00
*Myrobalans .....	ton	65.50	-65.50
Oak Bark .....	ton	15.00	-16.00
Ground .....	ton	—	-17.50
Quercitron Bark rough .....	ton	13.00	-15.00
Ground .....	ton	27.00	-29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.....	ton	97.00	-100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan .....	ton	63.00	-73.00
Valonia Cups .....	ton	—	—
Beard .....	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark .....	ton	62.00	-64.00

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. ....	lb.	.024	-.03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. lb. ....	lb.	.03	-.034
Crystals, ordinary .....	lb.	—	—
Clarified .....	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan .....	lb.	.164	-.17
Common .....	lb.	.244	-.254
Cubes, Singapore .....	lb.	.344	-.354
Cubes, Java .....	lb.	.19	-.20
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan .....	lb.	.034	-.044
Larch, 25 p.c. tan .....	lb.	.03	-.034
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan .....	lb.	.06	-.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan .....	lb.	.08	-.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan .....	lb.	.06	-.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids .....	lb.	.014	-.024
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan lb. ....	lb.	—	Nominal
Solid, 50 p.c. tan .....	lb.	.11	-.12
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan lb. ....	lb.	.034	-.044
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. ....	lb.	.064	-.07
35 p.c. tan, untreated .....	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching .....	lb.	.07	-.074
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary lb. ....	lb.	.134	-.16
Clarified .....	lb.	.10	-.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids .....	lb.	.01	-.014
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan .....	lb.	.07	-.104
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan .....	lb.	—	Nominal
*Nominal.			

## Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)			
Cod Newfoundland .....	gal.	1.35	-1.40
Domestic, prime .....	gal.	1.28	-1.30
Liver, Newfoundland .....	bbl.	90.00	-92.00
Norwegian .....	bbl.	140.00	-150.00
Degras, American .....	lb.	.24	-.244
*English .....	lb.	—	—
German .....	lb.	—	—
Neutral .....	lb.	.26	-.29
Horse .....	lb.	.17	-.18
No. 2 .....	gal.	1.37	-1.49
Lard, prime winter .....	gal.	2.25	-2.30
Off prime .....	gal.	1.70	-1.75
Extra, No. 1 .....	gal.	1.60	-1.65
No. 1 .....	gal.	1.48	-1.53
No. 2 .....	gal.	1.44	-1.48
Menhaden, Light strained .....	gal.	1.28	-1.30
Yellow, bleached .....	gal.	1.37	-1.38
White, bleached, winter .....	gal.	1.39	-1.40
Northern, crude .....	gal.	1.20	-1.25
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant .....	gal.	1.12	-1.13
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ....	gal.	3.45	-3.50
30 deg., cold test .....	gal.	3.00	-3.05
40 deg., cold test .....	gal.	2.95	-3.00
Dark .....	gal.	1.50	-1.60
Prime .....	gal.	1.95	-2.00
Oleo Oil .....	lb.	.22	-.24
*Porpoise, body .....	gal.	—	—
*Jaw .....	gal.	—	-20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid) .....	lb.	.164	-.174
Saponified .....	lb.	.174	-.174
*Sod Oil .....	lb.	—	—
*Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test .....	gal.	2.23	-2.25
45 deg., cold test .....	gal.	2.18	-2.20
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test .....	gal.	2.20	-2.22
Stearic, single pressed .....	lb.	.22	-.23
Double pressed .....	lb.	.24	-.244
*Triple pressed .....	lb.	.254	-.26
Tallow, acidless .....	gal.	1.58	-1.60
*Prime .....	gal.	1.52	-1.55
Whale, natural winter .....	gal.	—	-1.50
Bleached, winter .....	gal.	1.53	-1.55

## VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet .....	lb.	1.60	-1.75
Castor, No. 1 bbls. ....	lb.	.29	-.30
Cases .....	lb.	.30	-.31
No. 3 .....	lb.	.284	-.29
Cocoonat, Ceylon, bbls. ....	lb.	.174	-.174
*Ceylon, tanks .....	lb.	.164	-.17
Cochin, bbls. ....	lb.	.18	-.184
Tanks .....	lb.	.18	-.184
Corn, refined, bbls. ....	lb.	21.47	-21.67
*Crude, bbls. ....	lb.	.174	-.18
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. ....			
mills, in tanks .....	lb.	—	-.174
*Summer, yellow, prime .....	lb.	.21	-.214
*White .....	lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow .....	lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots .....	gal.	1.85	-1.88
5 barrel lots .....	gal.	1.88	-1.90
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots .....	gal.	1.90	-1.92
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. ....	gal.	1.88	-1.94
*Olive, denatured .....	gal.	4.30	-4.50
*Foots .....	lb.	.42	-.444
Palm, Lagos casks .....	lb.	—	—
Benin .....	lb.	—	—
Niger .....	lb.	—	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic .....	lb.	.18	-.184
*Imported .....	lb.	—	—
Peach Kernel .....	lb.	.40	-.424
Peanut Oil, edible .....	lb.	.20	-.21
*Crude f. o. b. mills .....	gal.	1.364	-1.38
Pine Oil, white steam .....	gal.	—	—
Yellow, steam .....	gal.	—	—
*Poppy Seed .....	gal.	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbls. ....	gal.	1.70	-1.80
*Blown .....	gal.	1.85	-2.00
*Rosin oil, first rect. ....	gal.	—	—
Second .....	gal.	.42	-.45
*Sesame, domestic .....	gal.	—	—
*Imported .....	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian .....	lb.	.184	-.184
*Tar Oil, gen. dist. ....	lb.	—	—
Commercial .....	lb.	—	—

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test .....	gal.	.24	-.25
29 gravity, 15 cold test .....	gal.	.24	-.25
Summer .....	gal.	.45	-.50
Cylinder, light, filtered .....	gal.	.384	-.42
Dark, filtered .....	gal.	.65	-.70
Extra cold test .....	gal.	.27	-.31
Dark steam, refined .....	gal.	—	—
*Nominal.			

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Neutral, white, 20 grav. gal.	—	.50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34	—	—
gravity	—	.35
White 30@31 gravity	.85	.90
Paraffin, high viscosity	.3934	.4034
903 sp. gr.	.36	.38
Red Paraffin	.32	.38
Spindle, filtered	.40	.42
No. 200	.3674	.3934
No. 100	.35	.36
No. 110	.33	.34

### Miscellaneous

#### NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	.65	—	.66
*Wood Turpentine, steam dis-			
tilled, bbls.	.60	—	.62
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-			
tilled bbls.	.55	—	.57
*Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl.	6.25	6.30
*Rosin, com., to g'd.	80 bbl.	11.95	12.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.			
bbls.	13.50	—	13.60

#### SHELLAC

D. C.	.84	—	.85
*Diamond 'I'	.84	—	.85
V. S. O.	.75	—	.80
Fine Orange	.70	—	.73
Second Orange	.67	—	.68
T. N.	.67	—	.68
A. C. Garnet	.67	—	.68
Button	.77	—	.78
Regular, bleached	.65	—	.66
Bone, dry	.70	—	.71

#### OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—	—47.50
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—48.50
Columbia	—	—	—
New Orleans	—	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	51.00	—52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	52.00	—53.00

#### COCOA

Bahia	.12	—	.1234
Caracas	.12	—	.13
Hayti	.1034	—	.1034
Maracaibo	.22	—	.23
Trinidad	.12	—	.1234
*Nominal.			

### WHERE TO BUY

**Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.**

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

## STARCHES DEXTRINES ALBUMEN GLUCOSE

### DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	—	—	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or			
yellow	.08	—	.0834
Potato, white or canary	.1934	—	.2034
Starch Corn	.0534	—	.0634
Pearl, Globe	.06	—	.0634
Potato, Domestic	.1834	—	.20
Imported, duty paid	.1434	—	.1534

### \$REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. War	Amer. Nat. bu'le	eral ne
Powdered	7.65	7.65	7.65 7.65
XXXX	7.70	7.70	7.70 7.70
Confectioners A	7.40	7.40	7.40 7.40
Standard Gran.	7.55	7.55	7.55 7.55

### Soap Makers' Materials

### ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills. ga.	.99	—	1.00
Light, strained	1.28	—	1.30
Yellow, bleached	1.37	—	1.38
White, bleached, winter. gal.	1.39	—	1.40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	3.45	—	3.50
30 deg., cold test.	3.00	—	3.05
40 deg., cold test	2.95	—	3.00
Dark	1.50	—	1.60
Prime	1.95	—	2.00
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	.16	—	.1634
Saponified	.1634	—	.1734
Stearic, single pressed	.21	—	.22
Double pressed	.22	—	.23
*Nominal.			

\$Prices fixed by Government.

### VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	.29	—	.30
No. 3	.2834	—	.29
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	.1734	—	.1834
*Ceylon, Tanks	.1634	—	.1634
Cochin, bbls.	.1834	—	.19
Tanks	.1634	—	.1734
*Corn, crude, bbls.	.1734	—	.18
Refined, barrels	21.47	—	21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills			
in tanks	—	—	.1734
*Summer, yellow, prime	.21	—	.2134
*White	—	—	—
*Winter, Yellow	.185	—	1.88
Linseed, raw car lots	1.88	—	1.90
5-bbl. lots	1.88	—	1.90
*Olive, denatured	4.30	—	4.50
Foots	.42	—	.4434
Palm Lagos, casks	—	—	.45
*Niger	—	—	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.18	—	.1834
Peanut, edible	.20	—	.21
*Crude f. o. b. mills.	1.3634	—	1.38
*Pine, white steam	—	—	—
*Sesame, domestic	—	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	.1834	—	.1834

### GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	.1834	—	.1834
Yellow	.16	—	.1634
House	.1534	—	.1634
Brown	.15	—	.1534
Lard, City	.2634	—	.2634
Compound	.2234	—	.2334
Stearine, lard	.2034	—	.2034
Oleo	.2034	—	.2034
Tallow, edible	.19	—	.1934
City, prime	.1734	—	.18
Choice Country	.18	—	.1934

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	.1934	—	.1934
City Fancy	.19	—	.19
Prime Packers	.1834	—	.1834
Grease, Choice White	.1834	—	.1834
"A" White	.1734	—	.18
"B" White	.17	—	.1734
Yellow	.1634	—	.1634
Brown	.1434	—	.15
Bone	.12	—	.13
House	.15	—	.1534
Stearine, prime oleo	.2034	—	.2034
Lard, city steam	.26	—	.2634
*Nominal.			

+Buyers' Tanks

## Treasury Decisions

### Board of Appraisers

In a protest filed with the Board of General Appraisers by D. C. Andrews & Co., of this city, a refund of duties was claimed on the ground that a certain photographic chemical, called monomet, was more specifically provided for under the act of 1913 as a chemical compound under paragraph 5, with duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem, rather than under the act of September 8, 1916, as a photographic chemical under Group III, section 500, with duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, plus 5 cents per pound under the provision of section 501.

"The evidence shows," writes Judge Brown, "that the merchandise is a chemical compound derived from coal tar and also that it is a photographic chemical used for developing photographs."

"On this record, therefore, it appears to have been properly classified under the provisions for photographic chemicals obtained from coal tar in the act of September 8, 1916."

As a result of the protests of Wm. A. Foster & Co., et al. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York, the decision of the Board of General Appraisers states that "certain merchandise consisting of more than 5 per cent. of phenol, more than 50 per cent. of cresols and more than 5 per cent. of tar acids distilling below 200° C. is free of duty under Group I, act of 1916, as cresol, and not dutiable under Group II of said act."

The case was brought under legal procedure to procure the refund of duty claimed to have been illegally exacted, since the merchandise was classified for duty as a coal-tar distillate when the importers claimed it should be considered as cresol and entered free of duty. The protests claiming free entry were sustained because it was held that Congress in using the term "cresol" without limitation as to purity, coupled with the three other terms ortho, meta and para cresol when not more than 50 per cent. pure, intended to admit this article free of duty and did not intend to tax these impure cresols.

## Food and Drugs Decisions

Joseph L. Schider (Jos. L. Schider & Co.) indicted upon a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court which upheld a former judgment claiming adulteration and misbranding of a compound essence of grape and reversed the judgment of the lower court that sustained a demurrer to the indictment.

Mount Pleasant Oil Mill Co. fined \$50 and costs for the misbranding of cottonseed meal.

Johann Hoff Co. fined \$30 for the adulteration and misbranding of Liebig malt extract.

Apache Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Co. fined \$25 for the misbranding of cottonseed meal.

Madison Cotton Oil Co. fined \$25 and costs for the adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal.

Ralston Purina Co. fined \$10 and costs for the misbranding of cottonseed meal.

Kossuch E. Hafer (The Dr. Chase Co.) fined \$250 for the misbranding of Chase's Blood and Nerve Tablets, Chase's Liver Tablets and Chase's Kidney Tablets.

The Texas Wonder received a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction for the misbranding of bottles of the Texas Wonder.

Swift & Co. fined \$350 and costs for the misbranding of cottonseed meal.

Albert G. Groblewski fined \$210 for the misbranding of Eguiterro, Nicure, No. A, No. B, No. C and No. D, Sweet Rest for Children, Beaver Drops Comp., etc.

Harry B. Koester fined \$20 for the adulteration and misbranding of chloroform liniment.

Direct Sales Co. fined \$700 for the adulteration and misbranding of acetanilid, calomel, quinine sulphate, salol, sodium salicylate, elixir iron pyro-phosphate, quinine and strychnine, and hydriodic acid.



# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from August 24 to August 31—Exports for month of June.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

## Imports

**ARSENIC**—  
55,500 pounds  
**ACID, CARBOLIC**—  
14,200 pounds  
**BARKS**—  
302 pounds various  
6,500 pounds buckthorn  
**BEANS**—  
32 bushels castor  
1,081 bushels castor  
1,764 bushels castor  
30,000 pounds cocoa  
25,000 pounds cocoa  
6,200 pounds vanilla  
11,310 pounds vanilla  
5,000 pounds St. John's bread  
**BISMUTH**—  
4,189 pounds  
**CAMPHOR, CRUDE**—  
7,841 pounds  
**CAMPHOR, REFINED**—  
30,000 pounds  
**CHEMICAL PREPS.**—  
1,350 pounds  
800 pounds  
**COPRA**—  
138,000 pounds  
**DYES AND DYESTUFFS**—  
13,008 pounds gambier  
535 pounds natural  
**ESSENTIAL OIL**—  
300 pounds various  
450 pounds various  
6,100 pounds various  
**FLOWERS**—  
14,300 pounds insect  
350 pounds insect  
**GUMS**—  
3,464 pounds chicle  
11,000 pounds benzoin  
**HONEY**—  
1,500 gallons

**KOLA NUTS**—  
7,200 pounds  
**LACTARENE**—  
5,568 pounds  
**LEAVES**—  
37,000 pounds uva ursi  
5,500 pounds thyme  
11,300 pounds senna  
100,000 pounds sage  
93,000 pounds sage  
16,000 pounds patchouli  
15,200 pounds rosemary  
3,000 pounds henna  
2,500 pounds belladonna  
**LEECHES**—  
200 pounds bloodsuckers  
**MEDICINAL AND MISCEL-  
LANEOUS DRUG PREPS.**—  
2,400 pounds medicine  
**OILS**—  
384 gallons Chinese nut  
21,860 pounds coconut  
4,000 pounds citronella  
1,758,700 pounds coconut, in  
bulk  
**OPIUM**—  
1,566 pounds  
**POTASSIUM CARBONATE**—  
4,000 pounds  
18,000 pounds  
**QUININE SULPHATE**—  
100 ounces  
112,600 ounces  
**ROOTS**—  
10,516 pounds licorice  
96,138 pounds ginger  
20,874 pounds ginger  
13,600 pounds licorice  
1,750 pounds jalap  
2,250 pounds dandelion  
**SEED**—  
2,000 pounds caraway  
42,700 pounds coriander  
**SODIUM NITRATE**—  
1,872 tons

**SPICES**—  
13,330 pounds ground cassia  
51,268 pounds black pepper  
196,640 pounds cassia  
128,750 pounds cassia  
2,500 pounds cloves  
243,000 pounds nutmegs  
21,600 pounds nutmegs  
16,791 pounds nutmegs  
80,000 pounds nutmegs  
182,500 pounds black pepper

**SUMAC**—  
592,132 pounds

**TALC**—  
154,000 pounds  
115,260 pounds  
6,000 pounds  
800 pounds

**WAX**—  
10,401 pounds bees  
5,595 pounds bees  
6,717 pounds bees  
338,000 pounds bees  
140,000 pounds carnauba  
100,000 pounds carnauba

**WINE LEES**—  
141,556 pounds  
152,846 pounds

## Exports

**ACID, CARBOLIC**—  
100 pounds, British India  
200 pounds, Panama  
50 pounds, Mexico

**ACID, NITRIC**—  
5,422 pounds, Colombia

**ACID, SULPHURIC**—  
1,900 pounds, Venezuela  
54 pounds, Peru  
2,423 pounds, Argentina  
1,500 pounds, Costa Rica

**ALCOHOL**—  
55 pounds, Mexico

**ALCOHOL, WOOD**—  
26 gallons

**BEES WAX**—  
8 pounds, Guatemala

**BENZOL**—  
3,200 pounds, Switzerland

**CALCIUM CARBIDE**—  
102,500 pounds, Uruguay  
2,455 pounds, Brit. W. Africa  
2,200 pounds, Ecuador

80 pounds, Hayti  
8,960 pounds, Panama  
**COPPER SULPHATE**—  
1,100 pounds, British S. Africa  
48,800 pounds, Uruguay  
12,575 pounds, Mexico

**FLAX SEED**—  
4 bushels, Venezuela  
3 bushels, Trinidad

**GLUCOSE**—  
448,601 pounds, Brit. S. Africa  
332,740 pounds, Brazil

**GLYCERIN**—  
200 pounds, Peru  
55 pounds, British S. Africa  
220 pounds, Colombia  
195 pounds, Nicaragua

**HOPS**—  
120 pounds, Panama  
24 pounds, British W. Indies  
350 pounds, Uruguay

**PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED**—  
53,000 pounds, Ecuador  
128,500 pounds, Cuba  
8,000 pounds, Honduras  
67,200 pounds, Guatemala

**PEPPERMINT OIL**—  
30 pounds, Colombia

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE**—  
2,360 pounds, Trinidad

**SODA, ASH**—  
9,000 pounds, Venezuela  
21,600 pounds, Salvador  
3,500 pounds, Iceland

**SODA, CAUSTIC**—  
30,326 pounds, Australia  
67,500 pounds, Venezuela  
54,630 pounds, Peru

**SODA, SAL**—  
5,625 pounds, Chile  
350 pounds, French W. Indies  
780 pounds, Iceland

**SODIUM SILICATE**—  
14,512 pounds, Peru

**SPONGES**—  
2 pounds, Mexico  
60 pounds, Uruguay

**SULPHUR, CRUDE**—  
3 tons, Venezuela  
21 tons, Cuba

**ZINC OXIDE**—  
1,676 pounds, Trinidad  
182,192 pounds, Chile  
17,016 pounds, British India  
2,250 pounds, Ecuador

## Pacific Coast Notes

S. F. Graham has filed a statement to indicate that he is engaged in business at San Francisco, Cal., as the Columbia Chemical Company.

The Merle Manufacturing Company of San Francisco, Cal., has acquired a factory site at Redwood City and has announced that it will erect a plant for the manufacture of potash and magnesia.

The National Carbon Company is taking bids for the erection of a calcining plant at Eighth and Brannan Streets, San Francisco, Cal., to cost \$30,000. The consulting engineers are M. C. Couchot and A. H. Markwart, 110 Sutter Street.

The importing and handling of vegetable oils, which include coconut, soya bean, china wood, china nut, cotton seed, hemp and rape seed, peanut, olive, palm and other oils is fast becoming an important industry

on the Pacific Coast and facilities are being rapidly enlarged at San Francisco to care for this business. There is now storage tank capacity there for 22,950 tons, with this much more under construction or planned.

The Catalytic Chemical Company of Berkeley, Cal., announces that its large new factory at South San Francisco for the manufacture of phthalic acid anhydride and kindred products will be in operation by the end of September.

Mayor Ole Hanson, of Seattle, Wash., is making an investigation of the feasibility of utilizing the garbage of the city in the manufacture of soap, glycerin and fertilizer. He is inspecting reduction plants while on an Eastern business trip.

The Barbour Chemical Works, of Oakland, Cal., are being sued for \$20,300 by J. W. Bradshaw, a tank cleaner, who alleges that while performing his duties at the plant he was overcome from the effects of the poisonous gas and rendered unconscious.

## Patents and Trade Marks

### PATENTS

Granted July 23, 1918

- 1,273,202—Russell Thayer, Philadelphia, Pa. Process for the extraction of platinum and similar metals from their sands and ores.
- 1,273,220—Paul R. Hershman, Chicago, Ill., assignor to The Mineral Products Company, New York, N. Y. Reduction of metallic oxides.
- 1,273,280—Paul A. Schuchart and Gouverneur G. Brown, New York, N. Y., assignors to Paper Service Co., Inc. Dispensing cabinet.
- 1,273,293—Herbert Warkup, Kingston, N. Y., assignor to J. S. Young & Company, Hanover, Pa. Vegetable dye and process of making same.
- 1,273,370—Addison F. Hoffman, Pittsburgh, Pa. Process for recovering sulfur.
- 1,273,392—Ralph H. McKee, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Process of obtaining alcohol from sulfite liquors.
- 1,273,477—Guy C. Given, Tamaqua, Pa., assignor to Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Method of producing ammonium perchlorate.
- 1,273,478—Robert B. Goodwin, Memphis, Tenn. Mucilage-container.
- 1,273,568—Edward A. Barnes, Giant, Cal. Nitrated product and process of making same.
- 1,273,669—Robert W. Prittie, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Composition of matter.
- 1,273,773—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Clinton S. Lutkins, Rye, N. Y. Preparation of synthetic ammonia.

### TRADE-MARKS

Published July 23, 1918

- 104,609—Charles S. Cohen, Newark, N. J. Preparation for the prevention and treatment of pyorrhea, for the correction of soft bleeding spongy receding gums, for promotion and maintenance of tooth, gum and mouth health.
- 106,439—Nu-Jene Toilet Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Skin-whitener, skin cleanser, hair tonic, etc.
- 106,862—Liverade Medicine Co., Fulton, Ky. Liquid preparation designed as a remedy for constipation, sour stomach, indigestion, etc.
- 108,113—William H. Adrian, Quincy, Mass. A chemical preparation for removing stains from granite.
- 108,924—Never-Tel Laboratories Company, Kansas City, Mo. A dandruff remedy.
- 109,051—Arthur Ballard, New York, N. Y. Preparation for the treatment of rheumatism, eczema, itch, etc.
- 109,818, 109,819—The Tropical Co-Operative Company, Jacksonville, Fla. Chill-tonic, liver-pills, hair tonic, etc.
- 109,903—The Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Medicines consisting of antirheumatic, analgesic, and antipyretic preparations.
- 110,846—Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Portland, Maine. Talcum powder.
- 110,935—Robert C. White, Philadelphia, Pa. Chocolate coated compressed medicinal tablets for use as laxatives, evacuates, and cathartics.
- 110,960—Benjamin C. Mathes, Rochester, N. Y. Germicide, talcum toilet powder, perfume, etc.
- 111,057—George E. Rinker & Co., Baltimore, Md. A remedy for indigestion.

## Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27343—A firm in Siam desires the sole agency for aniline dyes similar to those formerly imported from Germany in large quantities. Cash will be paid against documents through the firm's agent in New York. Samples of the dyes, showing the method of packing, etc., may be examined at the Bureau or its district offices. Reference. Refer to file No. 103894.

27350—A manager of a business house in Australia, who is about to visit the United States, desires to get in communication with manufacturers of dry colors such as chromes, blues, greens, reds, etc.; cream tartar; tartaric acid; citric acid; bicarbonate and caustic sodas; boric acid; cocoa butter; dextrine; gums; cottonseed oil; cod and all fish oils.

27363—A large wool spinning and weaving concern in Italy desires to secure samples preparatory to a wholesale purchase of

dyes for wool in locks, cotton in locks, woolen fabrics and fabrics of wool and cotton. Strong colors for dyeing the wool and cotton in locks and dyes capable of resisting light for the weaves of wool and half wool are required. Terms will be cash against documents. Correspondence should be in Italian. References.

27369—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of chemicals, pharmaceutical products, etc. Correspondence should be in French.

## New Incorporations

Metallurgical Chemical Corp., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. R. J. Eddy, C. R. Allison, A. M. 111 Broadway, New York City.

Duffy Pharmaceutical Corp., Rochester, N. Y., capital \$5,000. E. C. Henshaw, C. W. Furtherer, M. J. McLaughlin, all of Rochester, N. Y.

Industrial Pitch and Tar Products, Manhattan, capital \$20,000. Dyestuffs and chemicals, C. R. Paul, D. Miller, F. J. Kind, 455 9th Street, New York City.

J. & R. Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, capital \$33,000. To make chemicals, dyestuffs, etc. G. L. Robinson, E. F. Randolph, F. J. Byrne.

Eastern Potash Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$7,100,000. Harry McDaniel, Chas. B. Alte, Dover, Del.

Chemical Closet Supply Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Henry E. Wolf, A. H. Arthur, A. C. Hughes.

Torpedo Insecticide Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. W. F. Brunssen, J. H. and G. Madden, 311 2nd Ave., New York City.

Noilchemical & Color Works, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Dealers in dyestuffs and chemicals. H. A. Murray, H. N. Taylor, 120 Broadway, New York.

Taylor Drug Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$10,000. A. C. Heegard, F. W. and F. A. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cataract Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$10,000. F. C. Slee, J. R. Ulsh, C. E. Blodgett, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

(Continued from page 19)

quantity, and from 44c to 45c a pound for the salts. Some quarters were naming 46c a pound for the salts as possible trading levels. Some factors find that the steady consumption for both the oil and the salts is gradually reducing stocks to a position where it is difficult for them to locate large quantities.

**Benzoate of Soda**—Very little interest is being displayed and the market has ruled in the same quiet condition that has been noted here for several weeks. There is sufficient material available to take care of a larger consumer demand, and prices could doubtless be materially shaded on firm bids. Spot prices have ranged all the way from \$2.80 to \$3.00 a pound for the soda, and the prices of the acid have been from \$2.75 to \$2.80 a pound.

**Benzidine**—Considerable more buying interest has developed during the week on this intermediate and in some quarters holders of spot materials have advanced their price to \$1.90 a pound for the base. Business has passed, however, at \$1.80, and one sale was made as low as \$1.75. Dealer business has been chiefly responsible for the advance noted at the close. The sulphate is unchanged at \$1.40@1.45 a pound. Supplies are said to be only moderate.

**Dimethylaniline**—From 80c to 85c a pound has been the prevailing price in the New York market on this material. Supplies are light and it is now difficult to get a spot quotation on this account. The demand is unusually strong.

**Meta-Nitranilin**—Spot is offered at \$1.25@1.40 depending upon seller, quantity and quality. A quiet market has been reported all along the line, and trading has been only routine.

**Monochlorobenzol**—Trading has been confined to small parcels. Spot is offered at 19c a pound, while contracts are going through at 17c a pound.

**Para-Amidophenol**—A better demand has been reported from most all directions. In some quarters holders of spot stocks have advanced their price. Closing quotations were \$3.80@3.90 a pound for the base, and \$4.15 to \$4.30 a pound for the hydrochloride.



The World's Standard  
for Zinc Products

We are pioneers in the zinc industry. The experience gained by seventy years in the manufacture of zinc products is back of New Jersey Zinc Dust.

The process was invented and perfected within the Company's own organization, and no other process yields as satisfactory a product. It is uniformly fine and bright. You can be sure that every ounce of it measures up to the standard required for dyes and dyeing.

#### THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

55 Wall Street, New York  
ESTABLISHED 1848

Branch: Mineral Point Zinc Company  
1111 Marquette Building, Chicago

See our Exhibit at the Fourth National Exposition of  
Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York,  
week of September 23rd

## Want Ads

**RATE**—Our charge for these **WANT ADS** in this publication, *all classifications*, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

**PAYMENT** in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

**Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS**  
No. 3 Park Place New York

**EMPLOYEES FURNISHED.** Stores sold—also furnished; All State. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished.  
F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

**U. S. P. CRESOL  
ORTHO CRESOL**  
**The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.**  
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

**MERCK & CO.**  
**Chemicals**

St. Louis NEW YORK Montreal  
Works at Rahway, N. J.

### The Porto Rico Drug Company

Agency  
**277 Broadway, New York City**  
Mr. Teodoro Moscoso, President, will be pleased  
to receive your catalog, samples and quotations.

We supply a substantial **BINDER** which holds  
the copies of Drug & Chemical Markets for one year.  
Price 75c. net postpaid.

**D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers**  
No. 3 Park Place New York

## THE ERA KEY

TO THE

**U. S. P. and the N. F.**

This new edition contains information regarding  
all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the new  
Ninth Edition of the *U. S. Pharmacopoeia* and the  
new Fourth Edition of the *National Formulary*.

All arranged in one, alphabetical order, with the  
essential information needed for prescribing and dis-  
pensing these official products.

In full cloth, 191 pages, price 50 cents, post-  
paid.

**D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers**  
No. 3 Park Place New York City



*A Contract is a Contract*

**BUSH, BEACH & GENT**

INCORPORATED

80 MAIDEN LANE  
New York

HOLBROOK BUILDING  
San Francisco

**BICHROMATE OF SODA**

STOCKS NEARBY FUTURES

*Special Terms to initiate business*

Selling Agents for Sawyer Tanning Co., Napa, California

Telephone, Barclay 5214-5215

**YELLOW PHOSPHORUS  
IODINE PREPARATIONS  
MURIATE OF POTASH—SPOT**

Inquiries are solicited

**S. SUZUKI & CO., Ltd.**

15-21 Park Row, New York

**EXTRACTUM FELICIS MARIS**

24/25%

We manufacture and have a continuous output of a high grade quality and can supply quantities for immediate or future delivery.

**CHEMICAL WORKS MADOERY, Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED 1902

BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

NEW YORK OFFICE 165 BROADWAY

**R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.**

80 MAIDEN LANE

**MANUFACTURERS AGENTS  
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS**

**Technical & Pharmaceutical Chemicals  
Aniline Dyes & Intermediates**

**Agents for R. W. GREEFF & CO.**

LONDON & MANCHESTER :: ENGLAND

**FRANK HEMINGWAY, Inc.**

115 Broadway New York

Victoria Blue B

Victoria Blue Base

Crystal Violet

Crystal Violet Base

Chrome Brown

Direct Brown RBR

Acid Brown 3 RR

Malachite Green

Direct Green GG

Direct Rose

Benzyl Chloride

Picramic Acid

Orthonitrophenol

Paranitrophenol

Metaphenylenediamine

Paraphenylenediamine

Phosgene

Salicylic Acid

**ANTHRAQUINONE**

**FLANDREAU & CO., Inc.**

115 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

Restor 2133-2134-2135

**Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.**

Established 1837

**HEAVY CHEMICALS**

**INTERMEDIATES**

**ANILINE DYES**

**OILS, GREASES**

61 Broadway, New York

Phone: Bowling Green 9860

Boston Chicago Cleveland Seattle San Francisco

